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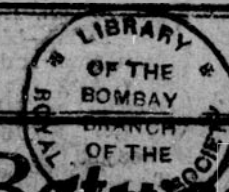
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VOL. XIX NO. 70-

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1931.



PRICE ONE ANNA.

"Corpse Of Bhagat Singh Shall Stand Between Us & England"

—PANDIT JAWAHARLAL

NATION IN MOURNING FOR BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES

Exhibition Of Brute Force By Govt, Says Gandhiji

PLANES HOVER OVER LAHORE: TROOPS PATROL STREETS

RETURN OF LATHI IN BOMBAY

Hartals and black flag processions were taken out all over India on Tuesday in honour of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev who were executed in Lahore Central Jail on Monday evening.

The National flag was lowered at half-mast in Congress Nagar, Karachi, on receiving the news of the execution. In Lahore popular feeling ran very high. Aeroplanes were hovering over the city and armed soldiers and police were patrolling the streets.

Bombay observed a complete hartal and suspension of normal life of the city. School children and workers marched in bare-headed processions from early morning, announcing the sad news and calling upon the citizens to observe it as a day of mourning. Lathi police were seen on the scene and there were a number of lathi charges in Parel, Girgaum and Charni Road.

In the evening a huge meeting was held on the Chowpatty sands.

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Mahatma Gandhi prior to his departure for Karachi in the course of a statement on the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades said that the execution of such a youth and his comrades has given them the crown of martyrdom. Thousands feel to-day personally bereaved by his death. Whilst therefore I can associate with all the tributes that can be paid to the memory of these young patriots, I warn the youth of the country against copying their examples. Let us by all means copy their capacity for sacrifice, their industry, their reckless courage, but let us not use these qualities as they did. The deliverance of this country must not be through murder.

Exhibition of Brute Power.

As for the Government, I cannot help feeling that they have lost a golden opportunity of winning over the Revolutionary Party. It was their clear duty in view of the settlement at least to suspend indefinitely the execution. By their action, they have put a severe strain upon the settlement and once more proved their capacity for flouting public opinion and for an exhibition of the immense brute power they possess.

This persistence in the exercise of their brute power is perhaps a portent showing, that notwithstanding pompous and pious declarations, they do not mean to part with power. But the Nation's duty is clear.

Duty of the Congress.

The Congress must not swerve from the path chalked out for it. In my opinion, notwithstanding the gravest provocation, the Congress should endorse the settlement and test its capacity to yield the result hoped for.

We must not put ourselves in the wrong by being angry. Let us recognise that commutation of the sentences was not part of the truth. We may accuse the Government of goadism, but we may not accuse them of a breach of the settlement. In my deliberate opinion, the grave blunder committed by the Government has increased our power for winning freedom for which Bhagat Singh and his comrades have died.

No Time for Angry Action.

Let us not fritter away the opportunity by being betrayed into any angry action. A universal hartal is a foregone conclusion.

No better mark of respect can be paid to the memory of the deceased patriots than by having an absolutely silent and respectful processions. Let the event be one of self-purification and greater dedication to the service of the country.—A. P.

"LEST WE FORGET."

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:—"I have remained absolutely silent during their last days lest a word of mine may injure the prospect of commutation. I have remained silent though I felt like bursting and now all is over. Not all of us could save him who was so dear to us and whose magnificent courage and sacrifice have been an inspiration to the youth of India. India to-day cannot even save her dearly loved children from the gallows. There will be hartals and mourning processions everywhere. There will be sorrow in the land at our utter helplessness, but there will also be pride in him who is no more and when England speaks to us and talks of a settlement, there will be the corpse of Bhagat Singh between us, lest we forget"—A. P.



BHAGAT SINGH

Tri-Colour At Half-Mast In Congress Nagar

HOW KARACHI RECEIVED THE NEWS

KARACHI, March 24.

For two hours this morning a thick fog completely obliterated the Congress camp. As it lifted reports came through and quickly spread among the few delegates and hosts of volunteers who were already here that Bhagat Singh and his comrades were executed last night, and soon a feeling of deep resentment settled on the Camp arresting preparations for the reception of delegates.

A large tri-coloured flag is flying half-mast, and black flag processions are marching through the Congress grounds filling the air with the cries of "Bhagat Singh Zindabad." Although there is in some quarters no disposition to give full credence to the report it is certain that if the news is confirmed it will overshadow the whole proceedings of the Congress. Unanimous view expressed this morning among delegates is that Gandhiji's hands have been definitely weakened.—A. P. Special.

RED SHIRTS CARRY BHAGAT SINGH'S PHOTO IN PROCESSION

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, March 24. The news that Bhagat Singh and others were executed spread early this morning in the Congress Nagar. The National Flag was lowered at half mast and volunteers bare-headed carrying black flags went round the Nagar shouting slogans "Bhagat Singh Zindabad."

All shops in the Congress Bazar including the Khadi Exhibition were closed. The city also observed a complete hartal. In the evening a huge bare-headed procession with black flags under the joint auspices of the Congress Committee and Naujawan Bharat Sabha started from Azad Maidan with a bier carrying Bhagat Singh's photo which was carried by Red Shirts. Prominent ladies joined in large numbers. The processions were led by Sjt. Naraindas Bechar. Swami Krishnanand. The police had taken precautionary measures. A large force with lorries was kept in reserve so much so that policemen were withdrawn from traffic duty. The news of the execution has shocked everybody here. The impression created in Congress circles is that Youth Leaguers will now gain strength against Irwin-Gandhi Pact and Mahatma Gandhi will face a difficult situation.

Punjab Honours The Martyrs

LADY PICKETS ACTIVE IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, Mar. 24.

Messages are coming in from several stations in Upper India reporting "hartals" and processions over the execution of Bhagat Singh and his two associates. Lady picketers in Delhi successfully picketed colleges and schools and also Municipal election booths.—A. P.

BANKING COMMITTEE HONOURS BHAGAT SINGH

NEW DELHI, March 24.

I learn that the Indian Central Banking Enquiry Committee did not hold a sitting to-day. The Chairman and two of European members only attended. All others were absent. Many of them stayed away on account of Bhagat Singh's execution.

AMRITSAR'S PROTEST

Bareheaded Mourners Parade Streets

POLICE AND MAGISTRATES BUSY

AMRITSAR, March 24. On receipt of news of the execution of Bhagat Singh and others last night parties of mourners paraded the streets throughout the night shouting "Down with British Government!" The city is again observing a complete hartal to-day and bareheaded mourners are once again parading the streets. Police guards since last night have been strengthened and Magistrate remained at police stations which are strongly guarded.

On the motion of Sjt. Lachmian a meeting of the Municipal Committee was adjourned last night as a protest against the executions.—A. P.

FEELINGS RUN HIGH IN LAHORE.

Troops, Magistrates And Aeroplanes Galore.

LAHORE, March 24.

Excepting British firms, banks and a few Muslim shops, a complete hartal is being observed here as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev. Bareheaded people are seen gathering at street corners and on roads and the city has assumed a sombre appearance. Military is kept ready in the Fort to meet emergencies. Aeroplanes are hovering over the city. Magistrates are on duty and are patrolling the city since this morning while armed police are on duty at every nook and corner.

PROPOSAL FOR A MEMORIAL.

Condolence resolutions were passed at a largely attended meeting under the auspices of the Naujawan Bharat Sabha. A resolution to erect a memorial in memory of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev was also passed and an appeal to raise the necessary funds for the same was made in the morning.

A few processions with bare-headed persons carrying black flags passed through the main bazaars. A monster meeting is arranged for this evening. Resentment prevails in the city on the carrying out of the execution so hastily and for not handing over the bodies to their relations. At the time of writing the situation is peaceful.—A. P.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL.

Workers Protest Against Lahore Executions.

POLICE CHARGE GIRGAUM DEMONSTRATORS

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL.

Bombay was shocked to learn the news of the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades and observed a complete and spontaneous hartal on Tuesday. The news was broadcast in the city at midnight by some volunteers who raised cries of "Bhagat Singh Zindabad."

SHOPS CLOSED. In the morning, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee issued an appeal asking the citizens to observe a complete hartal which found ready response. A very large number of shops from Fort to Parel closed their doors as a mark of protest against the execution of the Lahore martyrs.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

For the first time after the civil disobedience movement was called off, the Bombay city police turned out in their full strength and paraded the city streets. Motor vans filled with the yellow-turbaned jeeps patrolled the Girgaum and Kalbadevi areas. Small batches of policemen were placed all along the tram lines.

POLICE CHARGE DEMONSTRATORS.

The attempts of some persons to stop tram traffic were not however successful. In the morning a large crowd of demonstrators collected near the Prarthana Samaj and appealed to the passengers to get down from the trams and walk on foot. In the meantime, the police arrived on the scene and chased away the crowds.

TWO PERSONS RECEIVED INJURIES

As a result of police charges on demonstrators at Girgaum. They were removed to the Free Emergency Hospital.

In spite of police precautions

tram traffic at Kalbadevi was subject to much delay. The police here arrested one Seva Dal volunteer Sjt. Dabke for writing a "bhut pakika" proclaiming hartal as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh.

At Girgaum, the police made

two more arrests for alleged disorderly behaviour. By noon all the important markets and business houses in the city were closed down. The school boys held demonstrations and marched out of their classes carrying black flags. Practically all the schools in the city remained closed.

WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

In the mill area workers downed tools and joined the hartal. A huge procession started from the Lal Maidan. The procession paraded through the mill area.

(Continued on page 7)

'BEWARE OF TRAP'

How Sjt Sen Gupta Views Executions

KARACHI, March 24.

Delegates have to-day begun to arrive in force this morning including Mr. Sengupta, Mrs. Sengupta, Messrs. Konda Venkatappa and delegates from the Punjab, U. P. and Uttar. Mr. Sengupta on arrival received the news of Bhagat Singh's execution unmoved but his outward calm did not conceal his anxiety for the repercussions which the new would have on the deliberations of the Congress.

BEWARE OF ENEMY'S TRAP.

In a statement to the Associated Press he said "May their souls rest in peace. May India have freedom through peaceful methods. The oldtime Civilian mentality has had its way notwithstanding the prayers of the whole nation. Let us not fall into the trap the enemy has deliberately laid for us to bring about disunity where unity prevails and let not the desire of the enemy to break the unique and undisputed leadership of Mahatma Gandhi be fulfilled."—A. P. Special.

SIRDAR AND MALAVIYA'S PROTESTS.

Hanged Without Cross-Examination

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, March 24.

Pandit Malaviya, before his departure for Karachi, interviewed on the execution of Bhagat Singh. "My grief is too deep for expression,"

Vallabhbhai Patel stated: "The boast of the English law was that upon evidence untested by cross-examination no one could be convicted. Yet a man has been hanged, and killed upon the evidence that came in long after the event and without any cross-examination a man may be made to suffer for perversity or obstinacy, but surely not hanged. The Court could have engaged an 'amicus curiae', but nothing was done and the main has been done to death."

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT OF THE ASSEMBLY

Gesture Of Grief And Deep Indignation At Govt. Action

TWO KNIGHTS ASSOCIATE WITH THE PROTEST

NEW DELHI, March 24.

The Assembly met to-day in a very agitated mood and the session time was rapidly gone through. All the members were in their seats when Mr. Rangachari, the Leader of the Opposition rose and in grave tones read out a statement on behalf of his Party announcing their decision to walk out as a protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh and others.

"BEHIND THEIR BACK"

"It is with feelings of profound sorrow and deep indignation that I rise to make a statement. We view with grief and resentment the action of the Government in having carried out last night the sentence of death passed on Bhagat Singh and two others by a Special Tribunal so long ago as 7th of October last. The facts relating to that trial are well-known.

POPULAR BELIEF

For reasons which it is unnecessary to recapitulate it was a trial behind the back of the accused under a special procedure sanctioned by an Ordinance which this House has always protested against. A vast majority of the public firmly believe that Bhagat Singh at least was not concerned with the particular crime, for which he was convicted and sentenced to death. The volume of public feeling in the matter has been manifest in manifold ways to the Government and the public fervently hoped and earnestly expected that the Government would have recognised the force of public opinion conveyed to them by that Great Saint of India.

"FLOUTED PUBLIC OPINION"

Government have flouted that opinion and have done the thing, which we fear will lead to more serious consequences. Not only that, Government have by this disregard of public opinion invited and are inviting serious trouble to themselves and to the country. Justice tempered by mercy would have redounded to the credit of the Government, but alas with counsels find no echo in the hearts of the Government. The peaceful atmosphere which is so essential now is seriously jeopardised and we are in great grief and we shall not be able to take any part in to-day's proceedings in the Assembly."

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Sir James Crerar said: "I must in the first instance emphasise very strongly that the Government cannot accept the view that the prisoners concerned in this trial did not have a fair trial. The Government are convinced that they had a fair trial and that every opportunity was given to the Defence to produce evidence. As regards the provisions under which the trial took place I need hardly remind the hon'ble members that the question was considered by the highest tribunal in the Empire. The hon'ble members are well aware of the circumstances connected with this case which excited very deep public feeling in various directions. I do not think my hon'ble and learned friends opposite would be inclined to question that the original crime which necessitated these proceedings profoundly shocked the public throughout India. (Voices: Speak Up. We can't hear.)

AT THE MERCY OF THE GOVERNMENT

Sir Cowarji Jehangir while agreeing that the House should not be at the mercy of the minority said "This House as constituted is not like any other parliamentary institution out-

(Continued on page 5.)

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APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Assistant Superintendent of transmission lines. Academic qualifications in mechanical and electrical engineering necessary. Should have experience of drawing and erection of structural steel and preferably maintenance of extra high tension lines. Starting salary upto Rs. 350. Apply to GENERAL MANAGER, Tata Hydro Electric Co., Bruce Road, Fort, Bombay. A 4640

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WANTED—INSPECTORS of Agents on Rs. 50/- plus Rs. 25/- to appoint and organise. Candidates able to invest Rs. 100/- or such need apply with anna stamp to INLAND TRADERS (INDIA) LTD., 29, Strand Road, Calcutta. A 4638

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WANTED FOR OVERSEAS—Head CUSTOM CLERKS, Cargo-Supervisors, Loco-Inspectors, Shunters, Motor Mechanic Chargemen, Boiler Makers and Springsmiths. And for Bombay, competent Stenographers. Apply in person with original certificates, to P. DUBASH & CO., Recruiting Contractors, Sultan Muzil, Chitra Nagar, Girgaon Road, Bombay. A 4532

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Situations Vacant.

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WANTED—RELIABLE AGENTS and CANVASSERS on salary and Commission for Provident Insurance Company. Apply THE SWASTIK PROVIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited, 106/110, Cawasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay. A R 4647

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Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ABDULLASHOHY SHERIFF, MAHOMEDALLY SHERIFF and ALLADIN SHERIFF, the heirs and legal representatives of one Sheriff Cassam deceased, all of Bombay Khajia Mahomedan Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. ALL persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 15, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground with foundation and other structure standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kurla, Taluka Shasti, District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, separated by the Station Road and more particularly hereunder described, containing by admeasurement 247 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the land of Kashiram Ravji Gholap, on or towards the West by the property of Sheriffibhoy Cassam, on or towards the North by the Station Road and on or towards the South by the land of Bhimji Jivan Thakkar.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of land at Kurla on the South side of the Station Road bearing Old Survey No. 219, Pot No. 16 and Present Survey No. 297, Pot No. 4 assessment whereof is Rs. 2-8-0 per year and admeasuring 46 feet on the East and 40 feet on the South, 46 feet on the West and 40 feet on the North that is 30-34 Gunthas.

SECONDLY—All that triangular piece or parcel of land on the West side of the Station Road at Kurla admeasuring 46 feet on the East and West and 16 feet 9 inches on the North and South forming part of and bearing the same numbers as the Plot firstly described.

And which said pieces or parcels of land are more particularly described in a Deed of Sale, dated 2nd May, 1910, made between Kashiram Ravji Gholap of one part and Khajia Mahomedan Inhabitants of the other part, registered in the Office of the Sub-Registrar of Kurla, under No. 187 a at pages 68 to 72 Volume 10, Book No. 1 on the 3rd day of May, 1910.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1931.

MAHOMED ALI & CO. Purchaser's Attorneys, 2747.

Public Notices.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., and Narottam, Ltd., will be REMOVED from Sudama House, 31, Spott Road, Ballard Estate to Sudama House, Witter Road, Ballard Estate on the 30th March, 1931. 2750

Legal Notices.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HANSRAJ GANJI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell to the Purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof failing which the said sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest which shall then be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground (the cess in respect whereof payable to Government has been redeemed) together with the messuages, tenements, and structures standing thereon situated at Peddar Road in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,642 square yards and situate within the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, being a portion of the large piece of land, admeasuring 18,167 square yards and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collectors New No. 3158, 86, 247, 930, 2426, 1852, 1853, 2067, 1364, 2115, 2157 and 2273, New Survey No. 7096 and Cadastral Survey No. 4,755 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3536 (6), (Old No. 3535) and Street No. 59 CD Warden Road (Old No. 39 B. 2 Peddar Road) and which said piece of land is bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the West by a private passage 30 ft. in width, on or towards the North and East by vacant plots of land belonging to Jamshedji Nowroji Gamadia bearing Nos. 9 and 7 respectively, and now in the possession of Mr. F. E. Dinsbaw as Mortgagee in possession, and on or towards the South by a Public Road joining the Peddar Road to Warden Road.

Dated this 23rd day of March, 1931.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO. Attorneys for the Purchaser. 2746

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DADYSETH AGIARY STREET, AND OPPOSITE DADYSETH FIRE TEMPLE.

Blaisbaker Kanga and Giridharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees Mr. Manharlal Manilal Bari and Mr. Sarojkumar Manilal Bari and on account and risk of the Mortgagees Bai Lilavati widow of Manharlal Hurgowandas and Mr. Bhagwandas Tricimlal, the trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 13th April, 1918, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagees by an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 11th October, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will (This day) (Wednesday), the 25th instant at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Fazzandari land with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Dadyseth Agiary Street, admeasuring about 133 sq. yards, bearing Collectors New Survey No. 218, Cadastral Survey No. 1,941 of Bhuleswar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 3938, Street No. 109 and bounded on the East by the house formerly of Bhimji Fallonji but now of Chhaganlal Chhunalal, on the West by the property formerly of Framji Heera Mehta but now of Kedarnath Gambhirchand, on the North by Dadyseth Agiary Lane on the South by the property formerly of S. F. Vigor but now of Rai Bahadur Bissessardas Kashurchand Daga.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Blaisbaker Kanga and Giridharlal, Attorneys for the Mortgagees or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO. 2747.

Auction Sales.

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CURRENCY REFORM.

INDIA'S GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

(BY J. W. BETAWEL, Lecturer on the Poverty Problem, Calcutta University).

In 1921 when the Non-Co-operation movement was at its height, the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, then Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, took energetic steps to call the attention of Indian patriots to the splendid constructive work, there was for them to do. Politics absorbed their whole attention at the moment, but the time seems to have come now to think of the possibilities that so impressed that eminent Indian patriot. Among other things he did, he had printed in the University Press, and widely distributed two thousand copies of a book entitled "Self Government and the Bread Problem" in which the Currency question is dealt with.

A considerable movement has arisen now in favour of currency reform, so that many will want to know what is the underlying idea, and in what way it interests India especially.

BASE CURRENCY ON PRODUCTIVE POWER.

Currency reformers point out that we should be able to use the immense productive power we now possess to abolish unmerited poverty, if only we adopted a currency based not on gold or silver, but on wealth generally.

Just to illustrate the principle, let us imagine a district in which people are in poverty, lacking employment, and the Government authorising a co-operative organisation to buy the various commodities the people needed, paying with a paper currency based on "backed by" those commodities. Let us then imagine this currency to be used by the various people receiving it to pay workers from the district to do the work connected with the production and distribution of the goods, and let us imagine finally these workers using it to buy the goods.

Trade would then have been set going benefitting all concerned, and the poverty of the district would have been relieved by the circulation of a currency of a kind that could be issued whenever needed because on being issued it would bring its own "valuable backing" into existence, and so be acceptable for payments; and moreover it would return to its issuers to be cancelled when the goods that were its "backing" were given to the consumers, so it would not be the kind of currency that causes what is called "inflation."

PLEA FOR "NATURAL" CURRENCY.

The advocates of such a currency call it, and evidently not without good reason, the normal or natural currency. It is a receipt for goods or services given, entitling the receiver to an equivalent value of goods or services.

But, of course, production and exchange do not work as simply as in our example. If they did we should not need a currency at all. We should be able to transact all our business by barter. A currency based on goods would cause things, in our complicated system of exchange and production, to work out in the manner illustrated by the example.

In practice we might easily imagine the merchant who supplied food-grains not wanting labour, and the farmers not wanting it either. We might imagine them, paying their ordinary employees with the currency keeping some themselves, and then, with their employees, using it to buy goods from the co-operative organisation with it, instead of employing our unemployed people. But, then the co-operative organisation would have to issue some more currency to purchase the goods. Our unemployed might find employment in connection with their production. The object would perhaps be attained after, not one, but several such deflections from the straight course. Ultimately, however, there would be work for our unemployed, since to produce goods there must be labour.

"DEFLECTIONS": AN ADVANTAGE.

There would also be other complications. The various producers might pay for their raw materials, supplies and semi-manufactures, with the currency. They would also keep a portion of it as their profits. This would produce similar "deflections." For that reason the plan would not work if applied only to one district. The currency would, as we might expect it, be scattered all over the country. The workers of the district, therefore, would not be able to earn it in the manner we supposed, to illustrate the principle. In practice, however, the currency would be issued to the extent necessary to keep everyone, in all districts, fully employed, and well employed. Under those conditions the difficulty would not occur. We must note here the important fact that the "deflections" from the straight course we have noticed above would be an advantage not a disadvantage.

The more such "deflections" there were, the more trade would be set going in the process of relieving unemployment. This gives us the hint as to what is in the currency reformer's mind. In illustrating the general idea we have no need to go into details like those of imported raw materials, except to say that they would present no difficulty if the plan were fully carried out.

It is easy to illustrate also the principles on which a currency based on wealth generally would enable a country to utilise the whole of its available man-power and resources on works of public utility.

The currency could be issued in the manner described above, but in giving the goods in exchange, a percentage of them could be kept back as a quite legitimate profit, indeed a large percentage could be kept back and the workers might still be well paid. Workers engaged on the public works might then be paid in a currency exchangeable for the goods that had been kept back. Materials and requisites might be paid for in the same way.

Why then, one naturally asks, do we not adopt such a currency? We have now colossal productive power; why do we not adopt the currency that would enable us to activate it, bring commodities of all kinds into existence to satisfy people's needs, and carry out works for the public welfare and convenience? Why do we adhere to a currency which puts us under an immense handicap by being based on one commodity, so that we cannot make it, on being issued, bring its backing into existence?

The answer is simply that removing the handicap would have such far-reaching results that it would alter our entire social-economic system, and so Government dare not remove it.

LET INDIA LEAD.

But there is every reason for India to give the world a lead in this matter. Besides the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, India's true friend Sir Daniel Hamilton, and all who have truly studied her problems agree that the solution for them is co-operation. India needs above all a rural co-operative organisation that will restore her old economic system in a new form. Such an organisation would be possible if it were allowed to issue a currency based on goods. The immediate effect would be to bring private undertakings, both large and small into co-operation. This is shown in detail in the university publications. They also show that enormous wealth might be developed in that manner in India; wealth that cannot be developed under the present currency system. They show also that there would be no need for this purpose that the currency should be made "legal tender."

As currency reformers point out, we are not without precedents of a currency based on wealth generally being issued supplementing the Government currency. Sir Daniel Hamilton has familiarised Indian students of the question with the system that existed in Scotland. There is also the well known Currency example. Unfortunately, however, such currency issues have been forbidden by law.

But now a strong reform movement has sprung up. People feel it to be intolerable that, though we have colossal productive power, there should still be unmerited poverty, because we handicap ourselves with a currency that does not allow us to use our great power for the general good. If Governments dare not remove the handicap, they must no longer stand in the way of a co-operative federation doing the pioneering work, with safeguards that could easily be devised to prevent inflation resulting. Conditions are extraordinarily favourable in India for applications like the Guernsey one, and, Sir Daniel Hamilton says, for the Scottish system also. People might be familiarised thus with the idea, and ever widening possibilities would then be opened up, the limit of which it is impossible to foresee, for India's undeveloped wealth is incalculable.

HELP TO CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

With the power to issue such a currency co-operation would develop as it has never done yet. Those who have studied the subject foresee that a new era in our civilisation would then commence. We should be on the way to the realisation of that great ideal, the co-operative state within the state, so long dreamed by enthusiasts for co-operation. Co-operative federations would become national organisations. We should foresee a new kind of nation-building, nothing less. It is very important to realise that co-operation in that stage of its development would not crush individual enterprise, but on the contrary, advantage.

BENGAL NATIONAL CHAMBER.

Urges Release Of Prisoners.

In course of a letter addressed by the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, the Secretary states:—

I am desirous by the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce to approach Your Excellency on their behalf on a matter of vital importance to the country in general and to the mercantile community in particular viz. the earliest possible release of all political prisoners.

Your Excellency need not be reminded that the question of amnesty to political prisoners had been urged by the Indian representatives to the Round Table Conference, and reference was made to it by the Prime Minister in his closing speech at the Plenary Session of the Conference on the 19th January, 1931.

Since then the agreement concluded between His Excellency the Viceroy acting as the head of the Government of India, and Mahatma Gandhi representing the Indian National Congress has achieved the desired end.

The Committee of the Chamber, therefore, think that no time should be lost in giving effect to the wishes of the Prime Minister in England, and the agreement entered into by the Viceroy in India—both in letter and spirit.

The Committee desire to point out that while in other provinces and presidencies, the Local Governments took immediate steps to release the prisoners, practically as soon as the agreement between His Excellency the Viceroy and Mahatma Gandhi was concluded, the case has unfortunately been otherwise in Bengal.

THE DETENUES.

In this connection the Committee of the Chamber desire me to bring the case of the detenues to Your Excellency's notice. Into the merits of their cases, the public cannot go as they have been condemned for unknown and unknowable offences and, in most cases, have not been given due opportunity to explain away the charges framed against them in the secret chambers of the police office. The evil effects of this policy of condemning people unheard cannot be better expressed than in the words of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore:—

"The policy of secret condemnation and punishment hitherto pursued has naturally led to a very large number of my countrymen to conclude that a great many of those punished are innocent. Imprisonment in jails, in some cases in solitary cells, savours to the public at large more of vengeance than of precaution."

This unnatural state of things is detrimental to the interests of trade and commerce which can flourish only in an atmosphere of goodwill and mutual trust. Therefore, in the larger interest of the country, the Committee appeal to Your Excellency for extending clemency to political prisoners other than those who had been connected with the civil disobedience movement.

The Committee also plead for mercy to those others who have, for political reasons, taken to the crooked path of violence and have been condemned to the gallows or to long terms of imprisonment or transportation.

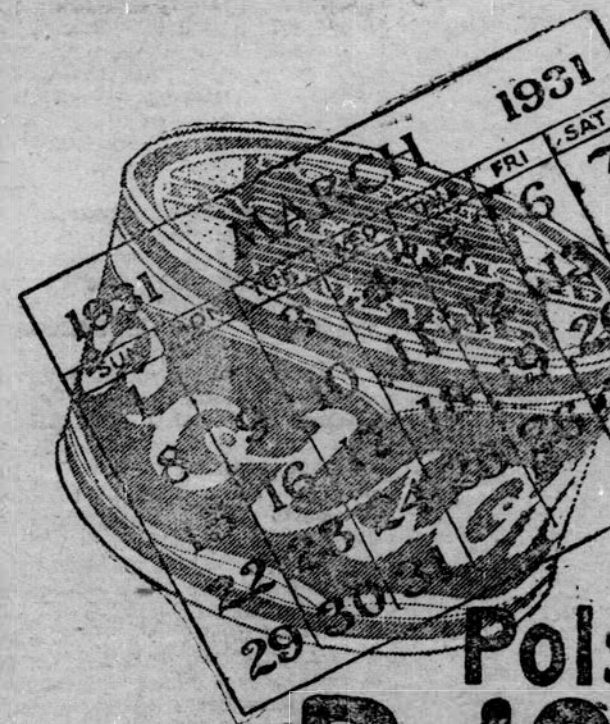
It may not be out of place to mention here that, when the British Cabinet was bent upon restoring peace in Ireland, the prisoners in Irish internment camps as also those in Irish and English prisons there were forty under sentence of death in addition to Commandant M'Keown who had been released before.

The experiment was eminently successful.

The Committee of the Chamber sincerely hope that Your Excellency would be pleased to take these facts into consideration and issue necessary instructions with the utmost possible promptitude to release political prisoners and detenus alike; and recommend for mercy those who have been convicted of violent crimes committed from political motives.

would stimulate it as it has never been stimulated yet.

Now it was the nation-building possibilities of co-operation in India that particularly fascinated the late Sir Asutosh Mukherjee. Though his rule was not to write prefaces and forewords to books, he made an exception in favour of another book dealing with this possibility, "Man and Machine Power," also published by Calcutta University. That book laid special stress on the fact that co-operation, as we might establish it now, might solve the problem of middle class unemployment, giving educated men the very best kind of nation-building work. Eminent foreign economists as well as prominent Indians have declared the plan to be fraught with hope for the solution of that urgent problem, as for the good of India generally, and it is high time to give our very best attention to Sir Daniel Hamilton and to all who are pleading for attention to this vital problem of our age.



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Polson's offer you Rs.1000 for a few simple words!

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Each example given (which must not be used by entrants) contains exactly 31 letters. Punctuation marks may be used, and are not counted as letters. Now construct your slogan, write or print it plainly, with your name and address, and send with it the top cut out of a 1 lb. tin of Polson's Pasteurised Butter, with the printed label attached. Send the label only if you can detach it from the tin. Mark your envelope "Slogan," and address

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Prizes awarded to senders of what are considered to be the most useful and best constructed slogans. No correspondence entered into, and the decision of the Polson Mfg. Co., is final and legally binding. Present Tickets from inside the tins are not acceptable for this Competition. Closing date for receipt of entries April 10th. Results announced in this paper May 6th.

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HOW TRUSTEESHIP OPERATES.

SOME FACTS ABOUT INDIA.

Sir John Simon's recent visit, the negotiations between the British Government and the imprisoned Nationalist leaders, and the Round Table "Conference" in London, demand a recapitulation of some of the facts of the Indian situation.

Also, since Sir John Simon has tried to state that the British Government will not accept any demands, it will be well to state the original demands.

The most persistent cry of the Indian advocates is that India is a homogeneous whole, that the Hindu and Moslems will at any moment rush at each other's throats, that already the Hindus and Afghans are plotting to invade India.

In the dim past, when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald was a Socialist and not a Labour Minister, he wrote in his book, "The Government of India."

India from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, from the Bay of Bengal to Bombay, is naturally the area of a single government. One has only to look at the map to see how geography has fore-ordained an Indian empire. Its vastness does not obscure its oneness; its variety does not hide from view its unity. The Himalayas and their continuing barriers frame off the great peninsula from the rest of Asia.

Its long rivers, connecting its extremities and its interior with the sea, knit it together for communication and transport purposes; its varied products, interchangeable with one another, make it a convenient industrial unit, maintaining contact with the world through the great ports to the East and West.

The geography of India has not changed very much since the above words were written and in spite of his present position Mr. MacDonald is to be believed.

As for the frontier tribes, no people have been so aggressively and persistently molested as these frontiersmen have been by the British. Their raids have always been inadequate retaliation against ruthless aggression. In the recent attacks one exultant report said that "seventeen tons of bombs were dropped in one day" on the Afridi villages.

HORRIBLE POVERTY.
India's main charges against England are tyranny and exploitation. None can deny the charge of exploitation. The first thing that strikes the visitor to India is the horrible poverty of its people. By its side the scattered evidence of present-day pomp and past glory is like a cruel nightmare.

Mr. Rushbrook Williams, Director of Public Information in 1922-23, stated:—
A considerable

portion of the Indian population is still beset with poverty of a kind which has no parallel in the more exigent, because less tropical climate of Europe.

This was confirmed by his successor in office Mr. Coatsman who wrote in 1927-28:

There is a vast amount of what can only be termed dangerous poverty in the Indian villages—a poverty that is of such a kind that those subject to it live on the very margin of subsistence.

According to Finch and Baker (Geography of the World's Agriculture P. 45): "The per capita food supply in India is .33 million calories instead of 1.27 million calories as required by the human body." According to an Indian authority "the average amount of total grain available for food from 1900 to 1922 was 8.7 million tons as compared with 81 million tons required for a population of 319 millions."

No wonder that "the average length of life in India," according to the Government of India census of 1921, "is 24.5 years," to wonder that, according to the same census, "out of every 1,000 children born in the slums of Bombay, 800 died before they were a year old."

AVERAGE INCOME.
Now what has the British Government done to alleviate these conditions? Sir John Simon's report merely states, "In our view the most formidable of the evils

from which India is suffering have their roots in social and economic customs of long standing which can only be remedied by the action of the Indian people themselves."

Are these conditions merely the result of such conditions? Gross fecundity, for example? Actually India's population has increased in fifty years by only 20 per cent. England's population in 1871 was 22,712,266 and in 1921 it was 37,886,699, showing an increase of 66 per cent. India's population in the areas that came under the census survey in 1872 was 296,102,360 and in the same areas it increased in 1921 only to 37,886,699, showing an increase of 27 per cent. Nor does India over-crowding to the extent that England, for example, according to the 1921 census, there are 640 people to a square mile in England (there are only 177 to a square mile in India).

If we carry this ingenious modern method of argument further it can be shown that the income per head in India for 1913-14 was dollars 15, while in England it was dollars 250 and in this country dollars 360. In 1921-22 the income per person in India worked out to dollars 25, while in America it had increased to dollars 770. There was obviously a corresponding rise in prices the world over. Of course, all this is on paper. There are millions in India who would look down contemptuously upon Mr. Morgan if they had an individual yearly income of dollars 15.

ANNUAL DRAIN OF 60 CRORES.

What, then, is the answer to this terrible problem of poverty? It is the one word, "drain." This consists of commercial and industrial monopolies, salaries, pensions, and allowances, interest on loans and on India's gold reserve in England. India's public debt in 1923 was over 821 million rupees, and last year it was over 1074 million rupees. Some appreciable check and calculation has been put on this drain only in recent years, but the wholesale robbery during the early days of the East India Company have been beyond computation. According to Wadia and Joshi ("The Wealth of India," P. 111): "About Rs. 600,000,000 every year go out of the country in the shape of mainly raw material and food produce, from which there is no equivalent return in the shape of money or commodities." "Every year!" And Sir John Simon speaks of social and economic customs of long standing. Yes, one hundred and

sixty years is long!

FOR THE PEOPLE'S BENEFIT.

The one reasonable charge that can be brought against the Indians is that they have not made use of modern scientific and industrial methods. But the world forgets that the Indian ideal is not excessive wealth or over-production but a moderate standard of living. And this moderate standard was once a reality, and is yet possible, if India's agricultural four-fifths got more protection, if India's raw products were not exported, if India was not bound to import manufactured articles from Lancashire. According to Lord Ronaldsday, former Governor of Bengal, "In the year 1913-14 they (the Indians) took from the looms of Great Britain over 1,750,000 miles of grey, white and coloured cloth."

Let no one be mistaken! Indians, like everybody else, see the inevitability of the machine age. Gandhi himself states what are unassailable moral truths, but does not expect them to be followed forever. The hand-weaving crusade in India to-day, while being an expediency, is also a source of prosperity to the poor. Further, ushering in the machine before mankind has become Christian is a tremendous danger, as we have reasons to believe from what we see in Christian countries that are under the machine regime. Now that Gandhi has evoked the best and most unselfish motives in his people, a gradual socialistic introduction of modern methods will be the next step in India.

(To Be Continued.)

United States, though it has not appeared yet in printed form, has been widely summarised in the Press and has drawn attention to many aspects of the American crisis—the ill-effect, for example, of the over-rapid introduction of "rationalisation."

In the Unemployment Committee itself, and in the Governing Body when it considered and amended the Committee's report, there were prolonged discussions. The final decisions may be summarised as follows:

FACTORS TO BE RECKONED WITH.

Attention is drawn to a number of factors to be reckoned with in attempting to deal with the crisis. These include: excessive production of certain cultural products; mass production of materials and in certain equipment and the market; the effects of absorbing them; the effects of currency and credit; the effects of world prices; fall in the cost of silver; artificial barriers to trade; the effects of migration of workers; and the spread of rationalisation.

It is, therefore, asked that the attention of Governments should be specially called "with insistence" to the need for public employment, the exchange services and the like, the development of relief and insurance, the undertaking of extensive public works; and the consideration of such problems as the execution of joint public works of an international character through the League of Nations, the placing of labour in regions where it could be utilised, and the development of suitable methods for ensuring co-operation among national economic systems.

Great divergence of views was shown on the question of hours of work and wages as affecting unemployment.

WORKERS' CLAIM FOR 40-HOUR WEEK.

The representatives of the workers, while maintaining their claim for a 40-hour week, asked for:

(a) a reasonable shortening of the working day or week, taking into account the increase in output obtained by improved methods of production; (b) the seeking suitable means of raising the remuneration of labour in countries where it is most inadequate at the present time, with a view to eliminating one factor of unfair competition and to increasing the consumptive capacity of certain markets, without neglecting the development of social insurance, which preserves a certain power of consumption to workers prevented from earning their living by causes beyond their control.

The employers considered, on the contrary, not only that measures suggested by the workers would be of no avail but that they would produce most serious disturbances.

They were convinced, on the other hand, that one of the

measures to be adopted in the effort to restore economic equilibrium should be a reduction of the cost of production and the expenses of distribution, so as to enlarge markets by increasing the purchasing power of the whole body of consumers.

As a result of this difference of opinion the Governing Body has been invited by the Committee to ask the Office to continue its investigations so that it might later be possible to narrow the gap between these points of view.

The Governing Body finally decided to consider the question of unemployment again at its next Session in April.

RED-CROSS WORK IN JUNAGAD

Navab's Munificent Gift.

(From A Correspondent)

JUNAGAD, Mar. 21.
Advantage was taken of the annual meeting held yesterday to perform the opening ceremony of the new building for the Junagadh State Branch of the Indian Red Cross Society. Thanks to the generous donation of Rs. 10,000 by His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Junagadh and to the ready response of the public to the noble lead of His Highness the building fund swelled in magnitude and further thanks to the excellent choice of the site by the Dewan Sahib we have to-day for the Red Cross Society a building of dignified appearance and beautiful construction.

On account of the inevitable absence of His Highness the task of declaring the building open fell upon his Dewan, Amir Sheikh Mahamadbhai, who is also the President of the Junagadh State Branch of the Society.

In the course of the annual report which was read over by Prof. Charles Saldhana, the Hon. Secretary, it became apparent that the Society had made remarkable progress during the year 1930. To the number of life-members, 5 life associates, 3 an-



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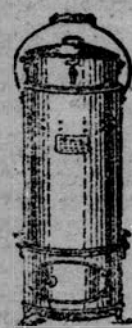
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SHORTER HOURS' DEMAND BEFORE I.L.O.

International Labour Office, Geneva, has released the following for publication:—

The I. L. O. has tried often enough in the past to call attention to the International Labour Office's Unemployment Problem. At last its efforts seem to have met with success.

One or two publications issued at the end of 1930 led up un-

mistakably to the meeting, just before the last January session of the Governing Body, of the Unemployment Committee.

Industrial and Labour Information continued on January 5, a statistical table of the available figures of unemployment in some thirty countries; a report on Unemployment and Public Works set out the experience of sixteen countries as regards Public Works; and finally the report of the Deputy Director (Mr. Butler) on his visit to Canada and the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

SATURDAY, March 23.
Ramanavami: Hindu Holiday.
(Bank closed).
The s.s. "Narkunda" with the homeward mails sails, at 1 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per S. S. "Malaja" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-0 p.m. on Thursday the 26th inst.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL.

Of the three candidates, viz., Dr. V. B. Desai, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta and Dr. N. F. Sheth, who stood for election under section 2(2)(c) of the Bombay Medical Act, the seat in the Bombay Medical Council, rendered vacant by the resignation of Dr. Y. G. Nadgir, Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta having secured the highest number of votes was declared to be duly elected.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The second annual general meeting of the Association will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5.30 p.m. in its office, Agakhan Building, Dalal Street, Fort.

SRI RAMAKRISHNA ASHRAM.

The 69th Birthday Anniversary of Bhagwan Sri Ramakrishna will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, on Sunday (29th inst.).

The Public Meeting in this connection will be held at Blavatsky Hall, to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

Y. L. T. S. MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Members of the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society gave a musical entertainment to the residents of Municipal Scavengers Chawls at Annesley Road, Tardeo, on Sunday evening. Mr. Kishorelal G. Mashruwalla of Vile Parle was present and addressed the gathering. More than 200 people gathered together in the open space. The programme consisted of musical items by members of the Lodge, and a school boys skit by students of the Fellowship School.

INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY.

The opening ceremony of the World Maternity Home will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) at B. D. D. Chawl No. 56, Worli, and thereafter an annual general meeting of the Society at the same place at 6-45 p.m. Lady Sykes will preside on both the occasions.

FAREWELL ADDRESS

TO SIR LESLIE HUDSON
There will be a meeting to present a Farewell Address to Sir Leslie Hudson Kt. J.P., President of the Bombay Boy Scouts (Local) Association by the Parsi Scouts' Federation to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Bombay Port Trust Sea Scouts Hut, Arthur Bunder, near Grants Building, Colaba Causeway.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Monthly At Home of the Women's Council will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m., when Sir Stanley Reed, will lecture on "Women's Place in Politics." Tea will be served at 5 p.m., and the lecture will be delivered at 5.30 p.m. Members and their friends are invited.

PROF. DATE'S CHARITABLE DUMB & DEAF INSTITUTE.

The Presidency Magistrate of the Girgaon Court, paid a visit to the above school on Saturday, when he was received by Prof. H. A. Date.

He was well impressed with what he saw there especially reading, writing, and speaking of the deaf-mutes. He was satisfied with the method of Prof. Date. He said that Prof. Date's efforts deserved every encouragement and help.

V. J. T. INSTITUTE.

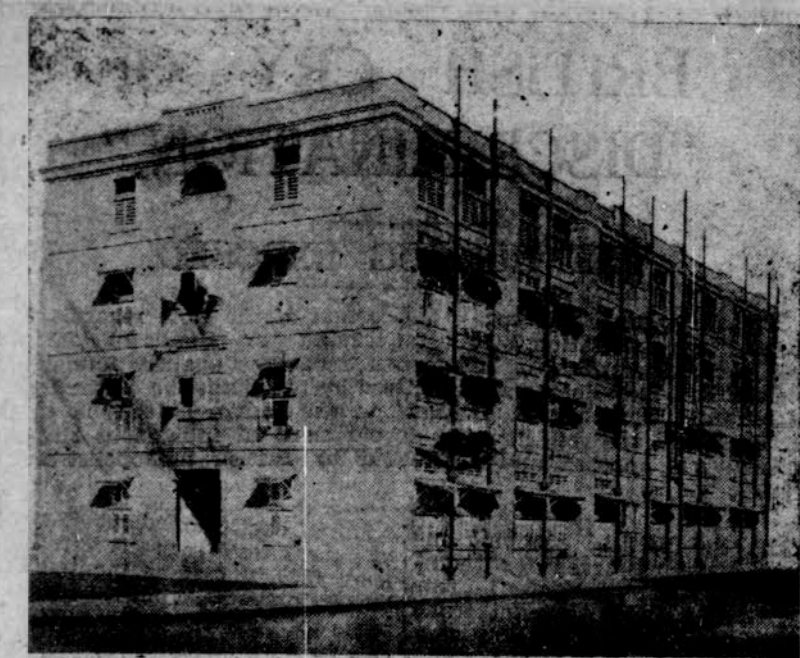
A meeting of all past and present students of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay, will be held at the Institute to-day (Wednesday) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) to pass a resolution of condolence and sympathy to the members of the family at the demise of Mr. A. J. Turner, Principal and Secretary of the Institute.

All past and present students and members of the staff of the Institute are requested to attend.

"AT HOME" TO BYCULLA POSTMASTER.

The staff of the Byculla Post Office was at home on Sunday to Mr. Hanifuddin Shaik Lal Ahmed, Postmaster who is transferred to Baroda on promotion as Head Postmaster, and Mr. Atmaram Keshav Bhilde, Head Clerk Byculla Post Office, who is retiring from service. Mr. V. G. Bewoor Postmaster General Bombay presided. Farewell addresses were presented to the chief guests and suitable replies were made by them.

NEW MATERNITY HOME AND WELFARE CENTRE, WORLI.



The building of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society's Maternity Home and Welfare Centre, Worli which will be opened to-day (Wednesday) by Lady Sykes.

POLSON'S NOVEL RS. 1000 COMPETITION.

In this issue readers will find advertised an attractive opportunity of sharing in one thousand rupees in Cash Prizes offered by Polson Mfg. Co. for the best slogans built round their well-known Pasteurised butter. Each slogan must contain the same number of letters as there are days in March 31. No entrance fee is necessary, and the Competition is open to all comers. The first prize is Rs. 500, the second of Rs. 200 and the third Rs. 100, with 8 Consolation prizes of Rs. 25 each.

Young Men's Muslim Association

The ninth annual general meeting of the Young Men's Muslim Association took place in the Allanna Building at Lamington Road on Sunday. Mr. I. S. Haji Bar-at-Law presided. The report of the year's working of the Association was presented by the joint Secretary Mr. Shaiikh which was followed by the reading of the reports of the Treasurer and the Sports Secretary.

The President distributed the prizes to the winner and the runner up in the Carrom Tournament which was held under the auspices of the Association. He then delivered a short speech in which he exhorted the members to work for the good of the Association.

Women's Meeting To Demand Equal Rights

Under the auspices of Bhatia Street Mandal, a public meeting has been convened at 2-30 p.m. at "Mahajan Wadi" (Halai-Bhatia) situated at Kalbadevi to-day (Wednesday) when the telegram sent by Bombay women to Mahatma Gandhi and the President-elect of the Karachi Congress regarding women's enfranchisement, and the right to property on the same terms with men, will be confirmed and seconded, and a resolution to that effect will be passed and sent to the Subjects Committee of the Congress. Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsey Thakker will preside.

Memon Merchants' Protest Against Enhancement of Postal Charges

A telegram has been sent by the Memon Merchants' Association to the Government of India, Commerce Department, protesting against the enhancement of postal charges, and urging the immediate withdrawal of the same. A letter has been addressed describing the present commercial condition, and stating that the step taken, has not been approved by the Assembly.

Virar Protest Against Increase In Season Ticket Fares

(From A Correspondent.)
VIRAR, March 24.

A meeting of the season ticket holders of stations north of Borivli was held at Virar on Sunday last. It protested against the increase of 30 per cent. announced by the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co. in the rates of their season tickets, when Sit. Manmohan L. Pratap, Advocate, presided.

The meeting strongly appealed to all first and second class season ticket holders and passengers travelling on the local Suburban Section of the Rly. to travel by 3rd Class as a protest against the increase sanctioned by the Railway Company.

Khar's Protest Against Ry. Fare Increase

A general meeting held on Sunday under the auspices of the Khar Road Tenants' Association, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—"That members of Khar Tenants' Association enter into emphatic protest against the increase in the Suburban Railway fare both by the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railway Companies at a time when there is acute economic depression and unemployment."

JAIL BIRD CONVICTED 10TH TIME.

Gets 3 Years' Maximum Punishment.

Hormusji Pestonji Mistri, an old jail bird (aged 52) who was placed before the Hon. Mr. Justice S.S. Fatkar and a common jury on Tuesday for robbery, was convicted of theft and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under sections 379 and 375 I.P.C.

The complainant, Shivram Banaji, a peon of the National Bank of India Ltd., was standing near the Flora Fountain tram terminus on February 23, at 5-45 p.m. when the accused came near him and removed a wallet containing annas eight and a railway season ticket, from the pocket of the complainant with his left hand and took to his heels in the direction of the Central Telegraph Office. The complainant raised an alarm and gave a chase. Seeing that many people had collected on the spot, the accused threw down the wallet and tried to escape. When the police constable made an attempt to stop the accused, he flourished a knife and in the struggle cut the little finger of the police constable. The accused was soon after arrested and taken to the police station. After recording the evidence, the Presidency Magistrate, third Court, committed him to sessions on the 9th inst.

The common jury, after hearing the evidence and the arguments, returned a unanimous verdict of guilty of theft, but not of causing grievous hurt.

The prosecution pressed for a deterrent sentence as the accused was a pest to the society, having been convicted nine times previously for long terms of imprisonment.

His Lordship, accepting the unanimous verdict of the jury and looking to his previous convictions, passed a maximum sentence allowed under the sections as stated above.

LATE GAJANAN BHASKER VAIDYA

A Bust Unveiled

A special meeting held under the auspices of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society on the morning of Monday, the 23rd inst., under the chairmanship of the Hon. G. B. Pradhan, for the purpose of performing the ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Mr. Gajanan Bhasker Vaidya, who was instrumental, through the co-operation of his conferees, in rescuing the Society's schools from being closed down nearly 25 years ago. The statue is the gift of Mrs. Kamalabai G. B. Vaidya, the wife of Mr. G. B. Vaidya; and Misses Angubai V. Jayakar and Bhabhai S. Navalkar, two of the oldest teachers of the High School of the Society.

Mr. Pradhan described the excellent qualities of Mr. Vaidya's head and heart and specially pointed to Mr. Vaidya's indefatigable exertions in securing contributions from high and low for forming a fund wherewith the Society's schools could be, as they now are, housed in their own building.

SARDAR JAMIAI SINGH

To Lead Leftists

Sardar Jamiasingh of Akali Dal left for Karachi to attend Congress session as delegate. It is expected that he will lead the Left attack in the Congress against Gandhi-Irwin agreement on behalf of Bombay youths, so far as the release of political prisoners is concerned. He has been invited by All-India Naujwan Bharat Sabha and several other Conferences to address their sessions at Karachi.

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE BOMBAY.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the League will be held at the League's Head Office, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, on Tuesday (31st inst.) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NATIONALISTS WALK OUT OF THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1.)

side India. Here the Opposition consists of elected members and the Government of nominated members. If Government were to consist of elected members then they could say that the country put us into office and we will carry on even without the Opposition members but when the elected Opposition disappears this House is at the mercy of the Government majority. I do not think that the Government would wish to push the most important measure of the year through official majority.

PRESIDENT'S DECISION

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar said: "I have not believed in walkouts and I have not walked out to-day but the fact remains that both we on this side and officials also are agitated and there cannot be that dispassionate consideration of the Finance Bill which is essential on such a serious occasion. You, Mr. President, are the proper custodian of the affairs of this House and it is for you to decide whether we will get that fair discussion which is essential. It is for you to decide that."

Sir George Rainey—May I make a suggestion? I do not wish to proceed in a manner which is against the feelings of a large number of non-official members. If we adjourn for half an hour we will have the opportunity to decide what is the best way to proceed.

Asked by Mr. Mudaliar to explain what he meant by a half an hour adjournment, Sir George Rainey said: "What was in my mind was that if we are not to sit to-day, then it is necessary to consider what arrangements are desirable and possible so that the business of the House shall not be substantially delayed by what has taken place."

President—I think the House should accept the suggestion of the Leader of the House. Members will recognise that the Finance Bill must be passed within the given time; otherwise, the Government would lose 82 lakhs revenue.

The President further suggested that either the members of the House should not attend the tea party to the Viceroy tomorrow afternoon, which they could not give up, as they were hosts, or they should agree to meet after the tea party and sit at night till the Finance Bill was disposed of.

ADJOURNMENT

The House thereupon adjourned for half an hour. When the adjournment period was over and the President did not come for sometime, members became a little restive. Another half an hour passed, when Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar was seen coming in and taking his portfolio and leaving the House. The President came in at 12-50 and soon after the occupants of the Government front bench came in.

"WRONG PRECEDENT"

Sir George Rainey announced that the Government had very carefully considered the difficult position. While they did not wish to pass the most important measure of the year without opportunity to all shades of opinion to express themselves they could not allow the immediate exigencies of the moment to make them take a decision which would, in fact, be an admission that any considerable section of the House could impede the discharge of public business by walking out. That would be a wrong precedent. He would suggest as a practical proposal that general discussion should proceed on the clause under consideration and that no amendments should be moved, so that no important decision may be taken in a thin House.

He suggested that the President should hear the other side of the House as well before taking any decision on the matter.

WARMING UP TO LUNCH!

Mr. Muzumdar agreed with Moulvi Muhammad Yakub. Mr. Jehangir Munshi said that the Government had, by their stubborn attitude, brought about this situation in the country and the Leader of the House had adopted an equally stubborn attitude. The President said that as he had been called the custodian of the House, he must be extremely careful and try to carry the sense of the House. He said that he looked up the Assembly precedents and found that his predecessor had not allowed a walkout to interrupt the proceedings of the House.

The issue before the House resolves itself into this. The walkout has taken place. The House has been discussing many aspects of the situation. The House has not, in response to that walkout, adjourned, but it has not taken any definite decision in regard to any matter which appears on the order paper. In view of these circumstances, before I decide what should be done, I should like to ask the Leader of the Independent Party, a definite question. Supposing the Chair decides that the business of the

House should proceed, what would be the attitude of us, in regard to that decision? Sir Abdul Rahim—We have not had the opportunity of considering the question as a Party, but I must inform you, Sir, that on the issue that has been raised, there are some members in my Party who would be willing to take part in the discussion and others will not.

President—Then I will adjourn the House for lunch as it is lunch hour, and we shall reassemble at 2-30 and decide what course to take.

FURTHER ADJOURNMENT

PROS AND CONS.

Sir Abdul Rahim said that he did not wish to embark on an unreal discussion on the Finance Bill. The position would by no means be improved by the proposal of the Leader of the House and if the discussion was to go on, this would not smoothen the passage of the Bill or further discussion to-morrow.

Sir Hugh Cocke disagreed with Sir Abdul Rahim and said that the House should not adjourn. Mr. Yamin Khan endorsed the suggestion of Sir George Rainey.

Maulvi Mahomed Yakub said that though belonging to no party, he wished to state that the suggestion of the Independent Party leader was that while one party walked out by the front door, the other walked out by the back door.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that when the House adjourned for half an hour, the Leader of the House had admitted that he was in general agreement that the House should adjourn thereafter. They had taken one and a quarter hour instead of half an hour to reassemble.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed was proceeding to blame the Government and to support Sir Abdul Rahim's suggestion, the President asked him to be brief and specifically to state whether he agreed with the suggestion of the Leader of the House or not. Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed said that in the circumstances that had arisen, it was desirable for the President to adjourn the House for obvious reasons.

Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed said that this discussion itself showed that they had not joined in the walk-out and how the House could adjourn.

Mr. A. H. Ghuznavi protested against the fuss and asked whether the House had adjourned before when Swarajists walked out and asked Sir Abdul Rahim, did the Bengal Council adjourn when the Swarajists walked out. After lunch, Sir Abdul Rahim said that the Independent Party, as a Party, had decided not to take part in the discussion of the Finance Bill to-day.

Sir George Rainey regretted this decision of the Independents and stated:—"Then all that the Government can do is to say that in their view, always subject to what you, in your discretion, may decide, the business of the House should proceed exactly as it would have done in the ordinary course."

Mr. J. K. Munshi pressed his view in favour of adjournment. In view of the fact that Nationalists before they walked out, definitely requested that the House should be adjourned.

DISSENTING THE ISSUES

President—The principle that the House should not adjourn in consequence of the walk-out is a very sound one and I entirely support it. (Applause). For, if public business is to be at the mercy of a section of the House, then no public business can be transacted. (Applause). It was ordinary business. I would have considered it my duty to proceed with it, but I find that this is a Bill affecting the whole of India. It is not one Party that has walked out, but more than one Party. The Independent Party has decided not to participate in the discussion. Sir George Rainey has suggested that we can proceed with the Bill till Clause Seven which deals with the controversial question of income-tax. From my experience of 27 years in Imperial and Provincial Legislatures, I do not think that there has been any such discussion and I cannot introduce a departure on this occasion. Moreover, there are amendments to the postal and other portions of the Bill to which there are some amendments standing in the names of those who are absent. The Chair must see that there is a fair and reasonable debate. I would ask for a suggestion which would embody a clear enunciation of the determination of the House to carry on the business of the House irrespective of the walk-out and that we should proceed with the business without affecting public interests.

"PROCEED WITH BUSINESS"

Mr. Arthur Moore suggested that the House could proceed with the discussion on postal rates and clear the deck till Clause Seven of the Finance Bill and thus protect themselves from creating a bad precedent.

Col. Gidney urged the House to

A MESSAGE to SUFFERERS

and who are Tired of Medicines

are CURED by latest SCIENTIFIC NATUROPATHIC METHODS. Diseases such as—Dyspepsia, Constipation, Asthma, Obesity, Heart and Liver troubles, Piles, Dropsy, A. female complaints, Impurity of blood, Nervous disorders, and all sexual complaints of both sexes etc.

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Dr. BIVALKER, A. A. M.S.D. P. (Chicago).
LONAVLA (G. I. P.)

"Pioneer"

PURE WHITE REFINED
TABLE SALT

16 oz. nett packet.

Manufactured by:
The Pioneer Magnesia Works, (Export Dept.)
37, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY, 1.
OBTAINABLE AT ALL STORES & SWADESHI MARKET.
AGENTS WANTED. PHONE NO. 24688.

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FAMOUS SPECIFIC FOR ALL KINDS OF

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Liver & Spleen Specialist, 8, Salai St.: Mylapore—MADRAS

proceed with the business irrespective of some benches being vacant.

Moulvi Muhammad Yakub and Mr. Yamin Khan suggested that those who were present here to-day should not be penalised to-morrow with a prolonged sitting because of the fault of others.

Sir George Rainey speaking on the question of a full and fair debate said that those who denied themselves such a debate could not complain that there had not been a full and fair debate. On behalf of the Government he urged that the business should be proceeded with.

Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed drew attention to the rule that the Chair had full discretion to decide on the question of adjournment without consulting the House.

ATTEMPT TO RUSH IT.

Sir George Schuster at this stage laid stress on the important consideration of public interest, namely, that there would be a loss to the Government of one crore if the Finance Bill was not passed in time. Asked by the President as to by which time the Finance Bill should be passed in order to prevent the loss occurring, the Finance Member said that unless the House could get through the Bill by to-morrow night, there was very grave danger of the Bill not coming into force in time.

PRESIDENT—THE CHAIR CANNOT

guarantee the passage of the Bill within a given time, unless it has the full co-operation of the House itself. If that co-operation is forthcoming, it is possible to deal with the measure within the time available to the House. So long as the vital interests of the public are not affected the Chair wishes to co-operate with all those sections who are here in the Assembly. But the Chair has its duty of standing out against any transaction of such business which may vitally affect a large section of the public. In view of what I have said, I decide that the House do proceed with the business before it.

KNIGHTS WALK-OUT.

The Assembly proceeded with the consideration of postal rates when Haji Wajihuddin moved his amendment. Sir Abdul Rahim and Sir Cowasji Jehangir left the Independent Party benches and walked out.

Haji Wajihuddin's amendment wanted the same postal concessions in respect of printed advertisements and other matter meant for circulation. About half a dozen members spoke briefly after which Mr. Sams said that he would go over the matter. On this assurance the amendment was withdrawn and the clause relating to postal matter was passed.

The President said now that the House had asserted the principle, and any further discussion would not be in the public interest, he adjourned the House to to-morrow.—A. P.

THE CAPITOL.

The Capitol Theatre are broadcasting daily this week from their theatre selections from "Ramon Novarro's Call of The Flesh," which creates a new role that outshines even such popular hits as "Devil May Care" and "In Gay Madrid." By this innovation the Capitol Theatre will fill the whole of Victoria Terminus with the flash and fire of Novarro's magnetic personality—the grace and charm of Spanish dances, slow tempo to wailing swirling animation the Tango.

In addition to Ramon Novarro's finest all-talking, singing marvel picture "Call of the Flesh," the Capitol management are also screening this week a special Topical film entitled "The Bombay City Police Parade," showing the Governor of Bombay taking the salute at the grand rally of the City Police.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER

IN "B" WARD.

The Municipal Commissioner and Councillors of "B" Ward will meet near the Pydhoni Police Station on Thursday (26th inst.) at 7.30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward. Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

Latest Cotton

Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 331 Small Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, March 24:
Previous Closing Rate ... 11.60
To-day's Opening Rate ... 11.63
Difference ... +.03
To-day's Closing Rate ... 11.97
Difference ... +.01

Breach Expectations Apr./May. Rs. 205

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, March 24:
Previous Closing Rate ... 5.85
To-day's Opening Rate ... 5.87
Difference ... +.02
To-day's Closing Rate ... 5.85
Difference ... -.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, March 24.

Silver Ready 13 13 0
Higher 0 4 0
Silver Forward 13 13 0
Higher 13 13 0
Tone of Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, March 24.

Bombay Market was closed to-day.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia Building
51, Esplanade Road.
—:—:—
Wednesday, 25th March, at 6 p.m.
Soul-Birth
Followed by Questions & Answers.

FORTY POUNDS WEIGHT REDUCTION IN 2½ MONTHS

Extracts from the letters of a Registered Medical Practitioner in West Khandesh, on the effects of Dr. Godbole's OBEISITY-REMEDY:

"The mother of Mr. M. completed the course of your OBEISITY-REMEDY and to my astonishment it has given wonderful result. The woman says that the upper body is quite light but the lower half is still heavy. Before your medicine she could not even sit well but now she can move about. But she is not still able to stand and so she wishes to continue your medicine for two months more. In this case actual weight could not be taken, but I think about 40 to 50 pounds must have been reduced without the least trouble to the woman. Please send per P. P. one month's supply of your OBEISITY-REMEDY again."

Likewise you can now reduce your weight easily and pleasantly without starvation, diet, drastic drugs or strenuous exercise by using Dr. Godbole's OBEISITY-REMEDY. Price for nearly one month's treatment Rs. 10/- only. Postage extra. DR. GODBOLE & Co., P. B. 19, Poona City.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1931.

"BRUTE FORCE."

Mahatma Gandhi's statement regarding the Government policy in flouting the public demand for commuting the death sentence on Bhagat Singh and his comrades is very opportune. It was their clear duty in view of the settlement at least to suspend indefinitely the executions, he remarks and warns Government that they have "by their attitude put a severe strain upon the settlement." They have exhibited "the immense brute force they possess" but if the bureaucracy imagines that this exhibition will create dissension in Congress ranks and weaken Gandhiji's position it is mistaken. The Left Wing at Karachi will certainly register its protest. It is necessary that it should do so, but as Mr. Sen Gupta observes there must be no obstacles on the Indian side to the great work Gandhiji has in hand. The official folly of flouting public opinion must not divide the ranks of the Congress. An autocracy is callous and foolish, qualities which make its continuance hazardous. India must pursue the goal of freedom on the lines chalked out by Mahatma. Let Indian youth be fired with the unique courage and self-sacrifice of the fallen men but in the non-violent struggle which India is waging to secure her birth-right of freedom there can be no shedding of blood, on the Indian side. Those who deny India freedom, those vested interests, bureaucratic and economic, who blindly hope to continue in their position of power and privilege, do not yet realise the potency of the Satyagraha movement. Evidently to them the Gandhi-Irwin settlement is a surrender on the part of the people. They are making a great mistake. This latest assault on public opinion, which Nationalist elements in the Assembly so emphatically resented, will only spur the people all the more keenly to win their

objective of genuine freedom. Exhibitions of brute force will not cow down a nation roused so deeply as India now is.

PRINCES AND FEDERATION

The Chamber of Princes has unanimously accepted the principle of All-India Federation, as adopted by the Round Table Conference, and has authorised its representatives to continue their discussions and negotiations. But it seems that the Princes will demand considerable weightage in their representation in the central legislature. It is reported that at the informal discussions in Mysore, on the problems of Federation where representatives of the people and of Government were present, the view was expressed that the administration of every State joining the Federation should be considerably liberalised and that in the first instance State representatives should be partly elected by the people and nominated by the State Governments. This is fairly encouraging though not explicit enough; but the reported view about the States' share of representation is anything but liberal. That view, which we believe is held only by the States Governments and not by the people, is that the States should have 40 per cent. seats in the Senate and 33.3 per cent. in the Assembly. The population of the States being only 25 per cent. of the total population of India, the above share is ridiculous besides being unjust to those interests at whose expense the States claim any weightage.

The extent and the manner of the States' representation in the Federal Legislature are questions of vital importance, as they are the deciding factor in determining the whole nature of responsibility at the centre, whether that responsibility is to be a reality or a mockery. If the Princes are given, say, 35 per cent. representation in the central legislature and if the representatives are all or most of them to be nominated by the Princes, their bloc will be worse than the present official bloc, a veritable hotbed of intrigue, and with the aid of submissive groups may make a Ministry nearly as irresponsible to the Legislature as the present bureaucracy, especially if it is provided that it can be removed only by a two-thirds majority in the legislature. Besides, the very existence of a pretty large group of creatures of a few autocrats cannot but have a demoralising and corrupting influence on the Federal Legislature and the Federal Government. Mr. S. G. Waze of the Servants of India Society, presiding over the Deccan States Peoples' Conference at Poona, rightly observed: "I attach the greatest weight to the States being represented in the Federal system by popular representatives. If nomination by the Princes will ruin democracy in British India." That will be the effect at least for a time, though finally Democracy will triumph over and sweep away all obstacles in its forward march.

Mr. Waze, though unfortunately not a Congressman himself, has good reason to place all his hopes in the Congress to safeguard the interests of the States people. He is confident that the Congress delegates at the R. T. Conference would never consent to what may turn out to be the substitution of an Indian for a British autocracy but would press for the institution of a genuine democracy. The Congress may be trusted not to tolerate any menace to democracy in India. Meanwhile the people of the States, with the assistance of Congressmen, should at once start and keep up an intensive peaceful constitutional agitation for the assertion of their birthrights and of the fundamental principle of the Sovereignty of the People. The Viceroy himself felt the necessity of impressing upon the Princes the other day that in every modern State "there must be a reign of law, based either expressly or tacitly on the broad goodwill of the community." This is only a mild way of enunciating the principle of the Sovereignty of the People and that principle now needs to be proclaimed from the housetops among the teeming millions of India. The days of autocracy or of Divine Right of Kings are gone for ever.

PROGRESS OF KHADDAR.

The All-India Spinners' Association's Progress Report for the year ending 30th September 1930 is a record of forward march all round, as was indeed to be expected from the general progress of the country in the memorable year. The production of Khaddar increased from 31 lakhs in 1929-30 to 53 lakhs in the year under review and the number of working centres from 334 to 869. The number of villages covered by the production activities was over 6,000, the spinners being no less than 14 lakhs. Besides, these figures refer only to the

activities of the All-India Spinners' Association and are exclusive of those regarding independent Khaddar effort all over the country. It will be useful to the Association to try and get figures about the entire production and sale of Khaddar in the country from year to year.

The outstanding feature of the year was the sharp and sudden demand for Khaddar in the very first month of the civil disobedience campaign, a demand which the Association and other bodies could but partially cope with. For a time some unscrupulous millowners seized the opportunity to manufacture and impose upon the people "Swadeshi Khaddi." But later many millowners patriotically accepted Mahatma Gandhi's suggestions for a plan to eliminate foreign cloth on one hand and unfair competition between mill cloth and Khaddi on the other. At the same time there is much truth in the following remarks in the report of Khaddi was diluted to some extent by a Swadeshi and by the prompt attention which the mills received in association with the name of the Congress. Although the Congress sanction to the mills was only of a permissive character and implied no recommendation, the tone suffered and even in Congress circles the insistence on Khaddi weakened down, and mill cloth came to be accorded a place in exhibitions under Congress and other allied auspices. Any least dilution of the sentiment in favour of Khaddar is to be regretted and striven against. On the whole, however, Khaddar and Swadeshi mill cloth have together done much to eliminate foreign cloth.

Millowners were fairly prompt in coping with the increased demand for Swadeshi cloth, and we are glad to learn that six new mills are about to be started early in Ahmedabad. But for various reasons Khaddar workers could not fully and promptly meet the sudden increased demand for Khaddar. The main reason was that many workers participated in the civil disobedience campaign, leaving Khaddar work in the hands of inexperienced men. That was a very unwise division of labour. From no point of view could a boycott of foreign cloth through Khaddar be less important than any other campaign. However, now is the time for Khaddar organisation to be perfected and we trust work in that direction will be kept up undisturbed by peace negotiation or by any special war measures if the latter are found necessary.

TRIFLES.

"The announcement that the cross of the Legion of Honour will be bestowed on Charlie Chaplin is the climax of the honours paid here to the comedian who to-day was the guest of M. Briand at the Quai d'Orsay."

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is, however, anxiously debating with himself whether he should promote the Victoria Cross to Mr. Lloyd George or bestow it on Signor Mussolini.

In the House of Commons, Lt. Commander Kenworthy asked if organised Indian labour would be represented in the reconstituted Federal Structure Committee. Mr. Benn replied that he was consulting the Governor-General in that regard.

The cables that Messrs. M. N. Joshi and Shiva Rao are sending to their erstwhile friends will, fortunately, not be released for publication.

A woman who died in mail week at Jassy, Austria, at the age of 36 had been married 13 times.

It is not clear whether this should be regarded as a recipe for longevity or a warning to intending lady centenarians against the inauspicious number.

The "Daily Herald" of London, described in mail week, the Gandhi-Irwin agreement, as "a victory won by them jointly in the cause of common sense."

Our bureaucracy has, therefore, decided to express its resentment against this unworthy libel by all possible means.

The Congress Bulletin has ceased publication. But it does continue to rouse interest at Westminster. An ex-editor of the "Bulletin" told me, by the way, that it commanded a good European clientele. Heads of even British firms in Bombay went in for it regularly and I was told that it was one of their mail items. One would not have believed it, but for the interpellations in the House of Commons.

Sir Alfred Knox recently interrogated Mr. Benn whether "the tone

of the "Congress Bulletin" had changed." I take it that he along with other M.P.'s were regular readers of the "Bulletin". Evidently, they were fed up with the "weekly appreciations of the Government of India".

Calcutta went on the occasion of the Hollywood hero's visit here. "Doug" mad, "Wellcome, Thief of Baghdad" was the slogan with which they greeted Douglas Fairbanks on his arrival from Rangoon. This mysterious man of the screen has not yet given out his Indian programme. But I hope that "His Majesty, the American" will not take daring liberties with the Bombay public by giving a sly in his characteristic "Robinhood" style. Local film fans have confessed to me that they will receive him to the tune of "Fairbanks-Zinda-bad".

Speaking from his "position of detachment"—a position that he could not help—Sir John Simon has decided that the results of the Round Table Conference are "very nebulous indeed."

For once "Grapes are sour" is both a subjective consolation and an objective reality.

General admiration will be expressed at the assurance that the women of India demand only franchise equality and no reservation of seats. It will be superfluous. Indeed it is man who deserves protection and adequate protection at that.

Apocryphal note that married women demand—or at least it is suggested that they should be given—rights to their property. I hope husbands would protest against the fate that is in store for them. I am, by the way, surprised at Doctor Deshmukh. But perhaps this is the curse of priests at work.

COLOUR MAKES NOT THE MAN

"The Viceroy, designate of India, speaking to the National Indian Association in London, said: "Our purpose has been to get rid of the superiority and inferiority complexes, and make everyone realise that it is not the colour that makes the man."—Reuter.

I saw a child the other day Upon the maid's sward at play; His sky-blue eyes and lily face Were framed in curly golden rays.

Some swarthy children of the sun In groups stood round him and looked on. As though before their wondering eyes There lit a Cherub from the skies.

Anon an urchin joined the show. Who said: "Why stare you fellows so? All are but goats, some milky white Like him, some like us, dark as night!"

Methought this ragged, unlettered youth Had touched the selfsame chord of truth, Struck by our India's future head: "Colour makes not the man," he said.

And he who would a courser choose, Because it's white, or would refuse A gold mohur, because it's yellow, Must be indeed a stupid fellow.

What is man's skin? The spirit's shroud, Or white or black, it's but a cloud. And when it melts, as it must do, The same blue heaven comes to view!

As pale the blooms of Night do blow, And blooms of Day with colours glow, So sombre climes own the pale face, And sunny climes the swarthy face.

All blooms are lovely in the sight Of Him who made both Day and Night. One bloom despises not the other. Then why should man disdain his brother?

Away with caste and colour bars, And silly shams that scorn the stars Of man's true merit; hail the truth: You shall know them by their fruit!

THEO. D. de la Touche.

BRITISH CRY OF "DISCRIMINATION." THE HUMBUB EXPOSED.

The following is the concluding portion of the Note regarding the urgency of reservation of indigenous industry against foreign exploitation. The Note was submitted by the Executive of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Britain to the Indian Delegation to the R. T. C. and analyses how the development of indigenous shipping industry was opposed and obstructed by British monopolist concerns.

That the British shipping interests have preserved for themselves a virtual monopoly in respect of the Indian coastal trade will be clear from the following statements submitted to the Royal Commission on Shipping Rings. Referring to combination among shipping companies trading between ports in India, Hon. V. G. Lynn, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce of Madras, said:—

"It is not generally known what is the nature of the combination, agreement, or understanding between the steamship lines serving Indian ports, but an agreement or understanding of some sort undoubtedly does exist between the British India Steam Navigation Co. and the Asiatic Steamship Navigation Co. to maintain freights and passenger rates, and to create a monopoly for themselves in the Indo-Indo-Burma, Indo-Ceylon and Indo-Burma trades."

He stated further:— "From time to time efforts have been made by independent lines to participate in the Indo-Burma trades, but the active competition of the B. I. S. N. Co. and the tacit support of the Asiatic Co. has invariably resulted in the opposing steamers and lines being withdrawn after a short time. The latest instance in this presidency is the case of a line called the Shah Line, whose managing agents could doubtless afford valuable information as to the tactics adopted to drive them out of the business."

INDIAN ENTERPRISE MET WITH RELENTLESS OPPOSITION. That this monopoly has existed to the serious detriment of the Indian enterprise is a matter of history. Indian enterprise has all along tried to establish itself. Shipping companies after Companies were started, but owing to the unrelenting opposition on the part of the British Shipping interests that waged ruinous freight wars against Indian enterprise the latter suffered ruin. It is estimated that about one hundred and two navigation companies with a total portion of the Note regarding the

(Continued on Page 8.)

THE COMMUNAL TANGLE

SUGGESTIONS FOR SOLUTION.

(BY K. D. SHROFF.)

Don't we need communal concord for the achievement of the common goal? We want raj not alone for Hindus, or Mahomedans or any special community but for the whole suffering nation. Unfortunately a section of the Moslem community has assumed a very dangerous attitude and is determined to sacrifice the national interest, if its one-sided demands are not fulfilled, though the broad-minded section has stuck to the sane path and is willing to co-operate with the Congress wholeheartedly. Have not then other minor communities the right to advance the same plea for the protection of their interest? Will not this unfortunate attitude afford a good excuse to our opponents to ignore this fight and implant a firmer foot on the neck of the nation under the plea of the protection of the minorities? Do the Extremists believe their salvation in the fulfilment of their unpatriotic demands or will they better their condition by sticking to the national demand? Do they not fight for a shadow? INCONCEIVABLE IDEA.

These reactionaries want safeguards and major representation against the "Hindu raj". It is inconceivable how the idea of the attempts of the Hindus to establish their raj germinated in their fertile brain and developed into a deadly poisonous creeper of stubborn opposition. Is it due to any real dread and distrust of the Hindu majority or merely due to the mean game to secure the maximum advantage for their community or to the mischief of the outside detractors? How any raj is possible when you can, under no circumstances, shake off the foreign domination completely. Will whatever you achieve be a raj in its true sense if the representatives of a subject nation will co-operate with the rulers to work on illusory dominion basis? The security of the minor communities does not depend upon the security of their own interests but on the solution of the country's problems of freedom, poverty and economic strangulation for the nation at large. This can be best achieved by the patriotic zeal and courage of the cleanest fighters for the national cause, no matter to which community those fighters belong. For the successful termination of a fight the selection of the right types of warriors is imperative; and not of the glory-seekers or weak-minded, timid-hearted or erratic types of the sycophantic tendency. The country requires such stalwarts as can render her self-reliant and independent.

REVISE YOUR MENTAL ATTITUDE.

Mr. MacDonald in his speech at Northampton extorted his countrymen to get the mental attitude of confidence and trust. Don't we need the same mental attitude here also? He further assures them, saying, "We are doing our best to get India understand us." Is it not then our duty to do our best to get England understand us at least now, it does not matter we remained indifferent and lethargic for 150 years. Is it not now necessary to point out to England the justification of our legitimate demand, letting her imagine herself in the position of this country and asking what she would do if any outside dominators treat her in the same way as she treated India? She will then surely realise the justice in this country's rightful agitation. She, being a lover of Truth, Liberty and Equality, may feel inclined to change her heart and mentality in right earnest now. Perhaps she can see the futility of suicidal imperialism and exploitation. Who knows, the Light from Heaven might lead her aright on the clearance of her destructive

*First Article appeared on March 23.

NOTES OF THE DAY

Humbub or Inefficiency?

We wonder when, if at all, the British Government will learn to do the right thing in time and in good grace. It is nearly three weeks since the Gandhi-Irwin settlement was arrived at, yet hundreds of Civil Disobedience prisoners are yet to be released, according to reports from Bihar, the United Provinces, and several other parts of the country. The unreleased prisoners are thus most unjustly prevented from participating in the Congress elections and deliberations. The delay means either a deliberate violation of the settlement or gross inefficiency on the part of the officials concerned. Babu Rajendra Prasad has good reason to say in a press statement on the subject: "If such is the response from the Government to-day, one wonders what value to attach to any settlements that may be reached later." The release of political prisoners connected with the Civil Disobedience movement, even if it is not one of the terms of the settlement is a demand made by the country as a whole in the interests of a peaceful atmosphere, which is absolutely necessary for the proper conduct of peace negotiations. Government will do well not to flout public opinion in the matter.

Rev. Uttama's Passport.

In reply to a question in the Assembly regarding the cancellation of Rev. O. Uttama's passport, Sir James Crear said that it "was due to the fact that the Rev. O. Uttama had during his last trip overseas been actively engaged in revolutionary work." He did not say what in his opinion constituted revolutionary work. Rev. Uttama is a Congressman and a believer in Congress methods. Can any charge of engaging in revolutionary activity be levelled against him? But that is altogether irrelevant. In the face of an unsubstantiated assertion to the contrary by our bureaucratic masters.

Sir Ernest Hotson.

We do not grudge the tributes paid—we note unsavoury exception—to Sir Ernest Hotson by the local Council. It is a legislature packed with men whose one common qualification is that they have deliberately defied the people whom they claim to "represent". Sir Ernest eminently deserved the praise of these honourable gentlemen as, more than a decade ago, Sir Michael O'Dwyer had deserved the valedictory appreciations showered upon him within the closed doors of a house in Lahore. They too had spoken on behalf of the people. And there was no discordant note, which proves to that extent the admitted superiority of Sir Michael O'Dwyer over the retiring Home Member of Bombay.

A Peculiar "Convention."

But it is difficult for us to appreciate the protest registered by Sir Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah against the doubts expressed by Doctor Vaishampayan about the alleged great and admirable qualities of Sir Ernest. Except for a gentle hint to Mr. Kadri, who undoubtedly ignores the President also associated himself with the General Member which is unfortunate. For, it is a peculiar kind of convention, if there is such a convention in existence, that demands unqualified eulogies of every leader of the House, only and solely on the ground that "he is retiring from service even though he may have proved an utter failure." "Nil Nisi Bonum" is a noble principle of conduct. But it postulates death, and Sir Ernest Hotson is happily, very much alive.

An Evasive Reply.

Some of the questions repeatedly asked in the Commons regarding the Gandhi-Irwin settlement show that the questioners are still or pretend to be ignorant of the clauses referring to the boycott of foreign cloth. On Monday, according to Reuter, Sir William Bragg asked: "In view of the very grave condition of Lancashire trade, whether Mr. Gandhi had power to enforce lifting of boycott in accordance with the agreement with the Viceroy." If this man is really ignorant of the truth about the boycott, that ignorance is amazing on the part of a Member of Parliament. What is more amazing is Mr. Benn's evasive reply which manages to conceal the truth that Mahatma Gandhi has never agreed and could not possibly agree to lift the boycott on foreign cloth, true or no true.

FREE INDIA THE ONLY FITTING MEMORIAL TO BHAGAT SINGH & COMRADES

Thousands Of Bare-Headed Citizens Pay Homage To Patriots In Bombay.

Thousands of bare-headed mourners carrying black flags and raising shouts of "Bhagat Singh and Comrades Zindabad" joined the huge procession which was organised in Bombay on Tuesday evening as a mark of protest against the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh and his comrades at Lahore.

The procession started from Chowpaty and paraded through Sandhurst, Girgaum Back Road, Bhuleswar, Kalbadevi, and reached the Azad Maidan where a public meeting was held. The processionists carried with them a huge black flag to which a photo of Bhagat Singh was attached. Photographs of Raj Guru and Sukh Dev were similarly carried through the streets. LONG LIVE BHAGAT SINGH placards bearing slogans like "Long Live Revolution" were displayed by the processionists. At the Azad Maidan a resolution admiring the rare courage and supreme sacrifice of the Lahore martyrs and reiterating the resolve that the struggle for freedom would be continued till victory was won was passed.

"LIBERTY OR DEATH" Mr. K. P. Nariman presiding over the meeting observed that they had met on a very sad occasion. The incident was too tragic for words. Only the previous evening, said Mr. Nariman, "We had assembled on the Chowpaty sands and were demanding Bhagat Singh and his comrades' release. None of us even imagined that before we passed the resolution these martyrs were hanged and we were wasting our breath. We have met here to honour those great souls and if we have any feeling for them the best thing to do for us would be to make a solemn resolve before we leave this place to offer even our own lives for the freedom of the country as they did. Liberty or death must be our slogan henceforth."

"COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE AS MEMORIAL" "We have often discussed the question of raising a fitting memorial to our departed leaders. We have erected statues of some of our revered leaders, roads have been named after some of them, but Bhagat Singh and his comrades are far above these small honours. The only fitting memorial we can raise to their sacred memory is to achieve complete independence for our country."

INTERVIEW WITH BHAGAT SINGH RECALLED Mr. Nariman recalled the interview he had with Bhagat Singh in Lahore some months back at the time of the Lahore Congress. He narrated the conversation that he had with Bhagat Singh and said that Bhagat Singh had plainly told him that he and his comrades were not in the least afraid of death. Their only anxiety was to ascertain whether the youths of the country would carry on the fight for freedom which they had started. My only appeal to you is, concluded Mr. Nariman, that you the citizens of Bombay who have as-

sembled here in your thousands and the whole country must decide with one voice that we shall be prepared to lay down our lives as willingly as Bhagat Singh and his comrades did for the freedom of our motherland."

ASHAMED TO APPEAR IN PUBLIC

Sgt. Umashankar Dixit moved a resolution admiring the patriotism and supreme sacrifice of Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Raj Guru and declaring that the citizens of Bombay were determined to continue the struggle for freedom till India was free. He said that he felt ashamed to appear before any audience since the moment he had heard of the shocking news of the execution of Bhagat Singh and his companions. He felt that under the cover of truce the Government were "behaving mostly dishonestly." There was a feeling that the Government would give them rest at least for a short period and the Government would keep the promise that they must have made to Mahatma Gandhi regarding commutation of Bhagat Singh's sentence. True that it was not mentioned in the terms of the settlement, but Gandhi had declared it more than once that if Indians observed the terms of the peace faithfully they would get all the political prisoners including those who were condemned to death, released. The country placed reliance of Gandhi's assurance but it was most flagrantly flouted by the Government.

"END THE SYSTEM" The speaker thought that the Government would not have dared to execute the Lahore prisoners if the civil disobedience movement was going on. These executions were only a reminder to them that they must be prepared to offer more sacrifices at the altar of freedom. The country was trying to reach its goal by the creed of non-violence. The speaker thought that non-violence must be given its full chance.

The Government dared to execute a youth who was dear to the whole country because they did not enjoy liberty. The only way of saving Indian youth from the gallows was to put an end to the system of Government which was so utterly irresponsible to public feeling.

BHAGAT SINGH'S ONLY DESIRE

Sgt. Ganpati Shankar in seconding the resolution said that he had the honour to meet Bhagat Singh at the Calcutta Congress. Bhagat Singh's only desire was to awaken the youths of the country and inspire them to serve the country. At Calcutta he supported Gandhi but he turned a revolutionary after the death of their revered leader Lala Lajpat Rai due to the lathi blows he received at Lahore. "If the Government think that by such executions they can terrorise the people into dumb submission they will soon be disillusioned" he concluded. The resolution was passed the whole audience standing.

FAREWELL TO PRESIDENCY POST MASTER



A farewell party was given by the Staff of the Bombay General Post Office on Saturday to Mr. H. M. Richardson, Presidency Post Master who is transferred to Madras as the General Post Master. Centre Mr. Richardson, right Mr. Bewoor Post Master General Bombay and on his left Mrs. Bewoor.

BOMBAY OBSERVES HARTAL

(Continued from page 1.) and terminated at a meeting where Sgt. Khandaikar presided. Several leaders addressed the meeting condemning the Government action in executing Bhagat Singh and his comrades.

BOMBAY WORKERS MOURN FOR BHAGAT SINGH AND COMRADES

Meetings And Processions Held

The resentment of the Bombay mill-workers at the execution of Sardar Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev found expression in a number of processions and meetings organised by the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Lal Batta) Union.

At 8 o'clock in the morning a procession started from Nagu Sayaji Wadi and went to Delslie Road, where a meeting was held opposite the police station. Messrs. Abdul Majid, Galkwad, Pawaskar and others addressed the meeting on the duty of the workers to strengthen their class organisation, to put a stop to such arbitrary acts on the part of the Government.

PROCESSIONS AND MEETINGS

The meeting then formed itself into a procession and went to Fergusson Road where a large number of workers from the locality joined the procession.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S MEETING FOR BHAGAT SINGH

A procession of women will start at 3 p. m. from Morabaug, Bhuleswar, to-day (Wednesday) and proceed to Madhav Baug, where a prayer-meeting will be held at 4 p. m.

Speeches will be made on Bhagat Singh and Comrades' supreme sacrifice for the country and the duty before us.

to Fergusson Road where a large number of workers from the locality joined the procession. Here also a meeting was held which was addressed amongst others by Messrs. Tavade, Majid, Galkwad etc. The procession then returned to Nagu Sayaji Wadi after going through Worli and Polbavdi.

At the Wadi meeting Mr. V. H. Joshi delivered a forceful speech condemning the executions and calling upon the workers to organise their own political party to see to it that such executions were not repeated.

From the Wadi the procession went towards the Lalbaug, where after holding another meeting in the Kombe Galli, the procession dispersed.

ANOTHER MEETING

In the evening a mass meeting of the workers was held on the Lal Maidan, Lal Baug. Messrs. Tavade, Galkwad and Patil condemned the executions.

After the meeting a procession was formed which went to Shiwari and dispersed after coming back to the Lal Baug.

Earlier in the day two meetings were held one at Kala Chawki and the other at Tardeo for the same purpose. Messrs. Rajaram, Chintamani, Rane, Sangamnerkar and others spoke condemning the executions.

BOMBAY WORKERS HONOUR BHAGAT SINGH

Rally Round "Red Flag" Exhortations

Under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, the Girni Kamgar Union (Patel Bldg., Polbavdi) and the League to organise Militant Workers' four public meetings were held at Lal Baug and Kamgar Maidan and the Chowpaty Sands on Tuesday. Sadhu Piraji was in the chair.

BUSINESS AT A STAND STILL

General Hartal.

Bombay, Mar. 24. As a protest against the execution of, and in honour of, Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, the following markets observed hartal to-day:

The Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association; the Cotton Merchants and Mucadam Association; the Bullion Merchants' Association; the Grain Dealers' Association; the Bombay Shares & Stocks Exchange; the Sugar Merchants' Association; the Bombay Iron Merchants' Association.

BOYCOTT BAN ON BRITISH MACHINERY LIFTED

Hartal In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 24.

The Local Swadeshi Sabha had made a reference to Sgt. Shankar-lal Banker, a member of the Committee appointed by Congress respecting clauses in the declaration form about boycott of British machinery and stores. It will be remembered that mills were required to pledge boycott of British machinery and stores in order to be exempted by Congress from their boycott list. Sgt. Shankar-lal Banker has replied that in view of the altered political situation after the Gandhi-Irwin agreement the operation of these clauses is suspended to the extent that it involves discrimination against British machinery and stores. Thus the boycott of British machinery and stores is lifted by the Congress.

The Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee has declared a hartal for to-day as a protest against the hanging of Bhagat Singh and others. All mills have been closed.—A. P.

YARN SUBSCRIPTION FOR ALL-INDIA SPINNERS' ASSOCIATION

The subscription for the All-India Spinners' Association is 1,000 yards of self-spun yarn monthly. Members desirous to enrol themselves may hand over the yarn regularly to the A. I. S. A. Khadi Bhuner at 393 Kalabadevi Road. This Bhander accumulates the yarn for subscription if the same is delivered at the Bhander and such subscriptions are regularly sent to the A. I. S. A., Ahmedabad office. For particulars apply to All-India Spinners' Association, Mirzapur, Ahmedabad.

Messrs. Tambitkar, Khale, Sitaram Dhaku, Bhogle, Powar, Kedar Gupte, Kulkarni and others spoke.

The speakers laid stress on the principles underlying the deeds of Bhagat Singh and other Comrades. They worked for the freedom of India. Independence means emancipation of all the toiling masses from the grinding yoke of British imperialism as well as Indian capitalism. The Congress leaders had betrayed the toiling masses successfully by means of the Delhi Truce. It was high time now for all the anti-imperialist elements to consolidate and solidify themselves to end imperialist system in India. The speakers reiterated that if they really wanted to achieve independence, they should rally round the Red Flag and carry on the fight for freedom more vigorously and on systematic and scientific basis.

Two processions were taken out; one in the morning, which moved in the workers' area and the other in the evening which came to Chowpaty where it formed itself in a meeting.

JUDGE AND JURY VISIT CHIRNER

Police Witness In Box.

At the resumed hearing of the Chirner Firing case before Mr. D. N. Sanjanna, Sessions Judge, at Thana on Tuesday only witness Namdev Ganpat Savant was examined. The witness is a Sub-Inspector of Police from Panvel and in his evidence stated that he learnt from the "Satyagraha Patrika" issued by the Congress Committee that satyagraha would be offered at Chirner on September 25. The witness was at Galhe (a village) on the day of the satyagraha and returned to Panvel the same evening. Immediately on his return he learnt about the firing and proceeded to Chirner. The next morning the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Thana, also arrived here. They found the dead bodies of Shevde, Tavde and Anandya Maya.

The court then rose for the day and the Judge and the jury proceeded to Chirner to inspect the scene of the tragedy.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY

Bandra And Kirkee Draw

Hockey of a very ordinary standard was seen when the Kirjee Young Men's Club from Kirkee opposed the Bandra Athletic Association in the Tournament Proper yesterday. No scoring took place in the first half, but on change of ends Butler broke through the Kirkee defence and gave his side a lead of two goals. Kirkee warmed up after this reverse and Jagtap reduced the deficit. Pressure from the Kirkee forwards caused the Bandra defence much trouble during the closing stages. Adhar by clever stickwork waded the Bandra backs to notch the equalising goal. The same player gave his side the lead in the first five minutes of extra time. But Bandra drew level when Fonseca drove in a hard shot before the same goal. The final score was 3 goals all.

The Teams were:—

BRIJRAJ YOUNG MEN'S CLUB

KIRKEE.

Suttelu: Callean and Dewie; Salunke: Bonode and Shankar; Gaptag: Phillips; Adhar: Devrow; and P. Anthony.

BANDRA ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Menezes: Gomes and R. Fernandes; Green: F. Rodrigues and C. Fernandes; Powell: Peterson; A. Fonseca; Butler and L. Carvalho.

Umpires: Messrs. Lees and Davis.

To-day's Match 5-30 p. m. Rockfort Union vs. B.B. & C.I. Rly. "A."

HOTEL MAJESTIC CASE

Mrs. Billimoria In Witness-Box

WHY HER HUSBAND DECIDED TO LEAVE HOTEL

Further hearing in the case in which Mr. H. D. Billimoria, Lessee of the Hotel Majestic Bombay, is charged at the instance of Mr. A. H. Guzdar with the alleged theft of certain articles, collectively valued at Rs. 327/4, alleged to form part of the goods handed over by the accused to the complainant's father, was resumed on Monday last before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, when Mrs. H. D. Billimoria gave evidence identifying the articles in Court as belonging to her and refuting that these articles were given to the Guzdar's by her husband.

IN THE WITNESS BOX.

Giving her evidence in chief Mrs. H. D. Billimoria said in reply to Mr. J. D. Davar, that the articles now in Court were in her possession while she was residing at Sethna Cottage and were brought into Hotel Majestic when her husband and she came to stay there. The linen were given to her by her husband to be set apart for their own private use and those in Court were the unused stock which was in her possession. The carpets were in her use for over the last ten years and were being used by her in the three Rooms in their occupation while at the Hotel. She deposed that she supervised the packing of the articles, and that these articles were found in the sixteen packages of her personal belongings containing clothing, etc., and which were opened up and searched at the instance of Mr. A. H. Guzdar.

"OUT TO RUIN OUR BUSINESS"

Cross-examined by Mr. H. Spencer, for the prosecution, she said that at the Railway station she was present herself and took out the articles of clothing, etc., contained in the sixteen trunks and was assisted by the Police Sergeant. She said that she brought to the Hotel such articles as were needed for an ordinary home. She did not measure the area of Sethna Cottage nor of the rooms in her occupation in the Hotel Majestic. The silverware belonging to her was used only when any friends or relatives dined with her. She said that on the evening of the 24th September her husband told her that the Guzdar's were out to ruin all his business and therefore it was better to leave the Hotel and therefore she decided to go to Poona.

Mr. Spencer:—I am told that there is no wooden bedstead in the Room?

Witness:—I have been told wrong!

Mr. Davar:—I understand Mr. Munsli the representative of Mr. Guzdar now sleeps on it.

Mr. Spencer:—Do you know if any of the furniture you brought is still there?

Witness:—After the 24th Sep. I have not put my foot into the Hotel and so I cannot say.

At this stage Mrs. Billimoria's evidence was concluded and there being further evidence for the defence, the case was adjourned to Friday when Mr. J. D. Davar will address the Court on behalf of the defence. On Mr. Davar's application the Magistrate exempted the presence of Mr. H. D. Billimoria at the next hearing.

Proposed Starting Of New Industries In Belgium Dist.

BELGAUM, Mar. 23.

The Director of Industries Belgium had an informal talk this evening with a number of prominent citizens regarding the scope and possibilities of starting new industries in Belgium district.—A. P.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTE TO WORLD CYCLISTS

Purse Presented To Scouter Davar.

Messrs. Fram J. Davar and Gustav Sztyavnik, the Globe cyclists were given a great welcome at the C. J. Hall, last evening, Sir John Beaumont presiding.

Dr. M. E. Pavri welcomed the guests in a brief speech. Mr. H. P. Mody said the enterprise of Mr. Davar and his companion was without a parallel. They had learnt about his exploits from the press and the wonderful sights he had seen on his long tour. One of the feats that he covered 468 miles in one day on his push-bike. That and similar other feats were sure to evoke admiration from the public.

Sir Chunilal Mehta said that they had performed something which evoked their admiration, having completed their enterprise after 7 years. He hoped their example would be followed by many youths present.

Mr. Justice Mirza said they had created a record by going round the world on push-bikes. Mr. J. J. Vimadala, said that Mr. Davar had given the proof of the militant spirit of the ancestors of the Parsis by his unparalleled enterprise.

Lady Beaumont gave away the purse, gold medals and other articles to Mr. Davar and his companion. Two miniature bicycles wrapped in flowers were also presented to them.

Sir John eulogised the spirit of adventure.

In reply to the address, Mr. F. J. Davar narrated some of the incidents of his world tour and brought home to the gathering that his task was fraught with difficulties.

He thanked the organisers for the cordial reception they had given to him and his companion.

Mr. Gustav Sztyavnik, said that he would tell his people of the kind reception the people of Bombay and especially the Parsis had given him.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MAHOMED ALI

Strong Committee Formed (From A Correspondent.)

A meeting of prominent Muslim leaders was held yesterday to discuss question of the late Maulana Mohammad Ali's memorial at Dr. Ansari's residence where he presided. Maulana Shaikatullah Messrs. Abdulkarimzad, Shadad, Irfan Shoaibqureshi and Drs. Ahamed and Zakirhusainkhan were present. After considering various proposals it was unanimously decided on Maulana Shaikatullah's suggestion to complete the work of the Jamia Millia which was founded and patronised by the late Maulana and to start in it a school of politics and Islamic culture in his name. A strong All-India Memorial Foundation Committee with Dr. Ansari as president, Dr. Zakir as Secretary and following and prominent men from all provinces as members was formed. Maulana Shaikatullah has been requested to start collections soon.

MR. LATHE'S RESIGNATION

POONA, March 23.

It is understood on good authority that Mr. B. B. Lathe, Secretary of the All-India Shiksha Memorial Committee, Poona, has resigned his office. The news has come as a surprise to many of his friends, as it was not expected that his services to the Memorial Committee would terminate so abruptly. His work on the Shiksha Memorial Committee during the last five years (i.e. from 1926-31) was splendid and a memorable especially during the Unveiling Ceremony of Shivaji Statue in 1928, at the hands of H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson.

Congress Concession.

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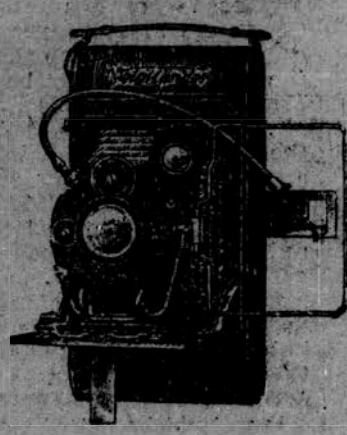
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FLYING GYMKHANA IN BOMBAY.

Interesting Programme Arranged For Saturday

An attractive and interesting programme is arranged for the Flying Gymkhana to be held on Saturday, the 28th instant when the Governor and Lady Sykes, will be present. This time instead of professional pilots giving the usual stunt flying, there will be the same event but the pilot will be Miss R. D. Tata.

Very advanced flying will be shown in converging bombing. **DIVE IN TANK.** There will be an imitation tank made of wood and this will be bombed with bombs actually containing explosives and the machines will dive on the tank alternatively from three different angles, two pilots in this case being Indians, viz. Mr. R. P. Dhergalkar and Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

BOMBING OF FORT. The big show piece of the day will be an attack on the fort. British and Indian troops stationed in Bombay, assisted by anti-aircraft guns will make an attack on a fort constructed on the Aerodrome. Blank cartridges will be used, but imitation shell-bursts up in the air will be given by explosives and a full demonstration of an attack will be given including the bombing and blowing up of the fort.

In the evening there will be night flying and a demonstration of stunting both by a machine illuminated by electric lights and afterwards by flares. This will be very spectacular, seeing a machine looping and rolling with magnificence flares on the wing tips. The general public will be admitted on payment of Rs. 5/- and tickets may be obtained from the Secretary of the Bombay Flying Club, Graham's Buildings, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. This is the first time that the general public have been admitted to the Club. The entrance fee includes the cost of tea, the flying display and cinematograph entertainment as soon as it gets dark.

SWASTIK LEAGUE

Remarkable Achievement For 1930.

The second anniversary of the Swastik League was held on Sunday evening at Gowalla Tank before a large and distinguished gathering. Among those present were also Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan Sir C. V. Mehta, Chief of Jadh, Dr. and Mrs. G. V. Deshmukh, Dr. Erulkar and others. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, presided. At the outset Mr. M. N. Talpade, Chairman of the Managing Committee welcomed the guests and narrated some of the outstanding features of the League during the year, 1930. Dr. S. S. Sabnis, Hon. Secretary then presented the report which stated that the League was started by the sincere and zealous efforts of Drs. Athavle, Sabnis two years ago to propagate and popularise the practice of physical culture. They then undertook the establishment and maintenance of a well-trained and well-disciplined Volunteer Corps in which they were largely helped by Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar, the G. O. C. of the League. On the 12th October 1929 on Vijayadashmi Day the ceremony of presentation of Colours to the Volunteer Corps was performed by Mrs. Anna purnabai Deshmukh before a distinguished gathering. The League started with 75 members and in the first year there were 300 members on the roll while at present there were 700 members.

Referring to the activities of the League the Report stated:—On the first of June 1930 the Volunteers were on duty almost the whole day rendering aid to those who were injured during the raids on the Wadala Salt Deposits. On the 25th August 1930 the Classified Trades Exhibition was opened by Acharya Ray at Madhav Bag, when our Volunteers were present to give the honoured guest a guard of honour. Thereafter for more than a fortnight about fifty Volunteers did duty there from day to day, keeping order in the large crowds that flocked to the exhibition grounds.

On the 6th and 7th of September there was an unfortunate clash between the Mahomedans and Hindus at Dharavi over a Ganapati immersion procession organised by the latter. The feelings in both the communities ran very high, the whole atmosphere was charged with suspicion and fright and there were a few cases of stabbing. Under these circumstances coupled with darkness, incessant rain and knee-deep water the Volunteers stuck heroically to their post and attended to the injured from 7 P.M. to 12 midnight.

HELP TO SUFFERERS OF PANVEL TRAGEDY. In the early hours of the 28th of September 1930 news came to the head-quarters from the Congress Free Hospital about the Panvel tragedy. The Hospital authorities requisitioned the immediate services of the League's volunteers. There was no time to lose and about 20 volunteers who were at hand were dispatched for

duty. By the time the volunteers reached the village of Chirner, the scene of the tragedy, all the wounded lying at the place of shooting had been removed. Those of the wounded, however, who had left the place somehow and had managed to reach their distant homes, were lying helpless. The Volunteers went on foot, through hilly and rugged tracks from village to village rendering medical aid to those in need of it and brought those who were carrying bullets in their wounds to Bombay. It was not possible to take the Ambulance car to these places and the volunteers had to shoulder the stretchers and carry the wounded for miles over rough and narrow footways, through fields and slush in the blazing sun. Our volunteers, however, did it zealously. We narrate this not in a spirit of self-aggrandisement or vanity but because it taught us a moral. On that day it was proved to the hilt that our young men have great capacity for work and self-sacrifice and it is only the opportunity that is lacking to enable them to develop the noble qualities within them.

The League is recognised by the Commissioner of Police.

The guests then entertained with Inter-Platoon Relay Race and Tug of War which were very much applauded.

The chairman then distributed the prizes and paid compliments to the promoters of the League on their unique achievement and expressed a hope that by the end of the next year they would have 700 members of the present 700. Prof. A. B. Gajendragadkar in thanking the chairman and the guests for gracing the occasion said that in the League there were well known doctors, solicitors, advocates, and businessmen. In spite of their high positions they implicitly obeyed the commands of their officers always keeping discipline to the League and service to the country as their goal before them. During their camp at Lonavla lately some of these big men as they were did not consider it below their dignity to work even as common coolies to carry luggage of the League.

"INDEPENDENCE" IN CLOTH A Lesson For Other Indigenous Manufactures.

Mr. N. B. Parulekar writes:—At last Mahatma's influence succeeded in tackling the problem of unsaleable stock of foreign cloth lying in Bombay. No less credit of this is due to the patriotic and whole-hearted operation of Bombay's independent businessmen and financiers who always remained beyond the reach of ordinary individuals but who could be won over by Mahatma. A few days back one prominent Congressman told me that when he tried his best to negotiate in this matter he found to his disappointment that he could do nothing and added that Mahatma can work miracles but he himself was helpless. Mahatma really worked miracles when he brought the prominent Bombay Mill-owners and Ahmedabad Mill-owners together, who until now could not see eye to eye with each other. The other miracle is evidenced in the admission by the Bombay Mill-owners that in the year of great difficulty their industry received a great help from the Swadeshi movement, which admission is the first of its kind that our Bombay Mill-owners were bold enough to make. Until recently they could only blame the Congress and when once I had the occasion to go to a Millowner's office I had to receive a taunt that due to my Gandhi-cap no business was being done.

Any way we can now forget the past as better counsel has prevailed and as we are nearing independence in cloth. Every Indian, whatever political views will rejoice at the achievement. Even non-Indians, with of course the exception of a few who have their own interests involved in the question, will also admire the spirit of this move. If those few who will look at this move with a gravity must take consolation in the generally accepted principle that one cannot satisfy all the people all the time.

Our cloth dealers, who have up to now borne the burnt of loss, will once for all be able to get rid of their foreign cloth. They will also, no doubt, feel satisfaction at the fact that after a tremendous sacrifice they have won independence in cloth. It is now practically certain that India is determined to be self-sufficient and can do without foreign help in respect of her cloth supplies. Many a people in India were taught to believe that the teeming millions of the Indian population cannot clothe themselves without foreign imports of cloth. This belief will now prove to be a cooked up falsehood.

NEW COMPANY
The solution of the cloth ques-

tion will prove a lesson to solve the problem of how to get rid of many other foreign articles which can be replaced by Swadeshi articles. For this a constant and ceaseless propaganda is required. And therefore the new limited liability company that is proposed to be formed will do well in providing in their Memorandum and Articles of Association for taking up such a task so that when the foreign cloth scheme is completed the company can direct their attention to other articles. The Swadeshi Promoters (Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and so on) Ltd. would be an appropriate name and style for the new company which can have sister bodies in different provinces to carry out its object at their respective centres.

INDEPENDENCE IN OTHER PRODUCTS

In order to be independent in the supplies of other articles of our daily necessity, the first step that is essential is the proper organisation of each trade. As for instance Butter, Confectionery Stationery etc. Who can say that India cannot do without foreign Butter, Biscuits and Stationery etc.? But because of the want of proper organisations we are getting an enormous amount of imports of not only genuine foreign butter but we are told to believe that even artificial butter (vegetable product) is also absolutely necessary for our poorer population who can not afford to buy genuine butter! The interested parties may put forward thousand and one excuses like this if they find that we for ourselves are unable to do anything. We must, therefore, stand on our own legs instead of looking at the faces of others for help.

MR. M. U. RAJAB EXPLAINS.

Gandhiji "Friend More Of Capitalists!"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir.—With reference to the note which has appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 18th instant under the heading "Notes of the Day," I am to state the following facts with a view to clear the misunderstanding which seems to have been created in your mind owing to want of correct and accurate knowledge of the proceedings of the meeting of the Corporation of the 16th instant. It is needless to say that the note in your paper has created a wrong impression about my attitude in the public and I hope, therefore, you will publish in your paper my following statement in justice and fairness to me:—

"I am one of those who have been elected by workers as their representatives on the Corporation. I owe my obligations to them as their representative. I was, therefore, in duty bound to give expression to the feelings and opinion which my fellow-comrades share with me about Mr. Gandhi. Those who know Mr. Gandhi and his past career and have tried to read and understand his life and actions without allowing themselves to be blinded with feelings of reverence and sense of hero-worship know it thoroughly well that he has been a friend more of capitalists than of the working classes. The interests of the working class and the capitalists being naturally diametrically opposed to each other, it is idle to emphasise that a friend of the capitalists interests cannot pose himself as a friend of the working classes. His recent speeches and utterances among the working classes at Ahmedabad and Bombay bear testimony to my above statement. To expect him to serve in the interests of both the

wolf and the lamb is to expect a miracle to happen. But I of the working class can have no faith in miracles. If it is assumed that I have voted in favour of the resolution to present an address either to Lord Irwin or Lord Willingdon I might only say that the assumption is utterly baseless and would like to request you to take the trouble of referring to the proceedings of the meeting and suggest that it would have been wiser if you had shown the patience to comment on my attitude only after verifying facts. I do not make any explanatory speech on those occasions as none on behalf of those gentlemen claimer them to be benefactors and friends of masses whereas Mr. Gandhi and his admirers invariably claim him to be the benefactor and friend of working classes. When the resolutions for presenting an address either to Lord Irwin or Lord Willingdon were being discussed there was no occasion for me to speak as there was no illusion about them among my fellow members which required to be cleared.—Yours, etc.

MAHOMED UMAR RAJAB.

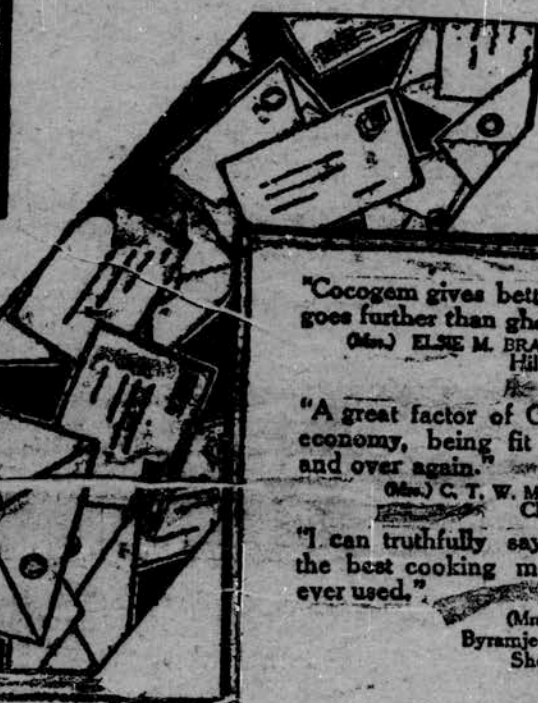
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POMP OF POWER IN DELHI.

A Fleet Street Man's First Impressions Of Working Of British Raj.

The "News Chronicle" man-on-the-spot in India, Mr. Robert Bernays describes in the following article his first impressions on visiting Delhi and seeing the working of the British Raj.

To visit Delhi is to see Blue Books come to life. In the few days that I was there all the mass of material on Indian government which I had laboriously tried to absorb from innumerable text books and reports became suddenly endowed with personality. I saw before me not merely a glorious city, but the whole panorama of Indian government.

I saw the immense power and prestige of the Viceroy, the name crops up in every conversation. His lightest word is whispered from mouth to mouth in reverential awe. Even politicians of the extreme Left in the Assembly do not cavil at him. His opening speech gives the tone to the whole session. The meetings of his executive council create as much excitement as a cabinet meeting in Downing Street at a Parliamentary crisis.

POMP OF POWER.

I saw what a great show government still is in India. Lord Irwin is by nature a simple man, and the pomp and ceremony of the Viceroy's court have been cut down by half since Lord Reading's dazzling reign. For all that, there is still the atmosphere of the grand finale of a musical comedy about Viceroy's House. There is a gorgeous mounted bodyguard at the gates arrayed in white buckskin breeches and long double-breasted scarlet coats. If the Viceroy drives out on State business it is with a squadron of cavalry as an escort. A band plays every night outside his window as he dresses for dinner.

He entertains on a gigantic scale. Three or four times a week in the season he will give a dinner party to over a hundred guests at a time. The etiquette of Lord Reading's time prescribed five separate occasions during an evening when the women curtsied and the men bowed to their Excellencies. Now they have been reduced to three, but otherwise the forms and ceremonies are as rigid as ever.

I was invited to what was regarded as an informal lunch party at the Viceroy's House, but the background was as regal as ever. We were all shepherded into a drawing-room to wait for the arrival of Lord and Lady Irwin. Suddenly there was a hush, the doors were thrown open, and the Viceroy had arrived. An avenue was made for them, the women curtsied and the men bowed, and we solemnly proceeded after our host and hostess into the dining room.

After that it seemed a little incongruous to discuss with the Viceroy over the cutlets the prospects of the English Liberals at the next election. But truly some of the atmosphere of Curzon remains in the Government of India.

THE CONSTITUTION AT WORK. I saw in the pictorial form in the Assembly its gradual adaptation to the new popular needs. A visit to the Press Gallery unravelled for me the whole riddle of the existing Indian Constitution. The chamber is semi-circular, on the model of Continental Parliaments. On the right sit the members of Government, English and Indian members of the Civil Service, looking, with their morning coats and impassive faces, very much like the Conservative Front Bench in the House of Commons.

Next to them are the European nominees, the members of the Eng-

lish business community and the safe allies of Government.

Across the next gangway sit the Mohammedans, conspicuous in their Fezes and inordinately sober and dignified as befits the party of the Centre.

Then come the two parties of the Left, the Independents and, on the left of them, the Nationalists. Most of them are in Indian clothes and wearing every form of picturesque headgear. They get progressively noisier as the benches get further and further to the Left.

But there is one party on the left even of the Nationalists who exist in the Assembly only in speeches. They are the members of the Congress Party who have seceded from the Assembly altogether in order to carry on propaganda in the country.

A CRITICAL DIVISION.

I was lucky enough to see a division which lit up for me the whole orientation of parties. The Government were asking for the passage of a Bill giving certain emergency powers to the authorities in Bengal. The Home Member, Sir James Crerar, very reminiscent in tone and manner to Sir Philip Cunliffe Lister, was winding up for the Government, the effect on the opposition of his rather pompous harangue was equally reminiscent. They were as noisily interruptive as the back bench Labour members when Sir Philip is speaking in the House of Commons. Would the Government escape defeat? It all depended on the Mohammedans. They hold the balance like the Liberals at Westminster. Usually they support the Government, but on this occasion a section of them went over to the opposition and the Government was defeated.

As we streamed out into the lobbies men were saying that the Government defeat did not matter, as the Viceroy would probably certify the Bill and it would thus automatically become law. So in a morning I saw the whole structure of popular Government, its powers and its limitations, its composition, and its limitations.

Outside in the bungalows and the offices I met the men who do the work—the Civil Servants, the engineers, the education officers, the members of the Railway Department and all the other innumerable servants of India. Many of them still bear names associated with Indian history since the foundation of John Company. All of them seem to have that unswerving devotion to duty so familiar to readers in Kipling.

Behind them in cantonments seven miles away is the army—dressed in field officers and bronzed subalterns—hunting and dancing and playing polo and yet apparently having the time to turn out the most efficient-looking soldiers in the world. The Commander-in-Chief is still a great figure. But his official residence, next in size to that of the Viceroy, but immeasurably smaller, seems to symbolise the outcome of the famous controversy between Curzon and Kitchener which resulted in the establishment of the Commander-in-Chief in a permanent position of inferiority to the Viceroy.

Through Delhi the invaders of old used to pass through to the conquest of India. To the globe-trotting invader to-day it is certainly the gateway to the comprehension of Indian government.

RESEARCHES IN MARATHA HISTORY.

Mr. Sardesai's Works.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

In a press note issued in December last, the attention of the public was drawn to the historical research work being carried out by Mr. G. S. Sardesai, the well-known authority on Maratha history, in connection with the old records in the Poona Daftar, and to the publication of a fresh series of selections from them. Rapid progress has since been made in the work and eight more volumes have been published, which, like the previous volumes, are on sale at the Government Book Depot, and leading booksellers.

These volumes will be found to be indispensable to the serious student of Maratha history, who will have to revise many of his conclusions in the light of the hitherto unpublished material here for the first time presented to him. The value of these contemporary documents is greatly enhanced by the fact that they are from the pens of some of the greatest figures in Maratha history, often in their actual handwriting.

The sixth volume, "Ramraja's Struggle for Power", 1750-53, (price Rs. 2/2-) sheds new light

on the tragic story of Ramraja, who was brought up secretly in exile by his grandmother Tarabai and succeeded his uncle Shahu under a will signed on the latter's death-bed. Ramraja is commonly supposed to have been totally unfit to rule, but these papers show for the first time that the unfortunate young prince was never actually given a chance of learning his administrative duties or showing his capacity. The Peshwa had long before Shahu's death made up his mind to assume all powers into his own hands, and after Ramraja's coronation in June 1750 he gradually removed all Government offices from Satara to Poona and compelled both Ramraja and Tarabai to submit to his wishes in regard both to their personal needs and the details of administration. These papers are mostly from Satara to the Peshwa at Poona by his agent Purandare.

The seventh volume, "Early Activities of Shahu and Balaji Vishvanath", 1707-1720 (price 8 annas) consists of unpublished original letters which afford an insight into the administrative activities of Chhatrapati Shahu in his early years and the career of

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Balaji Vishvanath before he rose to the position of Peshwa in 1713. One of these letters disposes of the myth of the drowning of Janoji, the brother of Balaji Vishvanath, by the Sidi of Janjira.

The eighth volume, "Shahu in his Private Life" (price 9 annas) gives an interesting account in about 50 original letters of the everyday private life of King Shahu and reveals that monarch in the light in which he appeared to his contemporaries. He was a keen Shikari, devoted to all kinds of sport, and delighting in dogs, horses and birds.

The ninth volume, "Bajirao and his Family", 1720-40, (price 10 as.) supplies important particulars about the private life of Bajirao and his brother Chimaji Appa. They apparently owed much of their success in life to the personality of their mother Radhabai. The correspondence reveals the scandal caused in the family by Bajirao's infatuation in later life for his beautiful Muhammadan mistress, the famous Mastani. This volume and the last will particularly interest the student of the neglected subject of Maratha social life and customs in the 18th century, particularly as regards the Courts of Poona and Satara.

The tenth volume, "Early strife between Bajirao and the Nizam", 1720-1740 (price Rs. 1-0-0) describes the early manoeuvres of Bajirao and the Nizam-ul-mulk and their gradual drift from friendship to open hostility. Bajirao's visit to the Nizam caused a stir in the Deccan, but his incursion into Malwa led the latter to attack the Maratha forces. The result was an encounter at Palkhed where the Peshwa dictated his own terms to his enemy. The letters here published for the first time bring to light innumerable incidents and details hitherto unknown to history and their bearing on the early rivalry between Bajirao and Nizam-ul-mulk. They also show the important part which Saiwal Jaising played in Deccan politics.

The eleventh volume, "Shahu's relations with Sambhaji of Kolhapur" (price 10 annas) throws a flood of fresh light on the relations between the two cousins, the causes which fostered friction between them, and the exploitation of their differences by rival guerrilla leaders.

The twelfth volume, "The Dabhadse and the Conquest of Gujarat" (price Rs. 1-3-0) develops Shahu's fatal blunder of allowing all officers to become hereditary, and illustrates for the first time, the disaffection of the Dabhadse who for 40 years gave endless trouble until they were finally wiped out by the Peshwas who elected the present Gaikwads of Baroda in their place.

The thirteenth volume, "Bajirao's entry into Malwa and Bundelkhand", 1721-30, (price 10 annas) will be found helpful to students of history in determining definitely the extent of Bajirao's and Chimaji's operations in Malwa and Bundelkhand. The papers clear up much of the haziness that had hitherto hung about the relations of the Marathas with the Empire in the first quarter of the eighteenth century. The characters of the period, may now for

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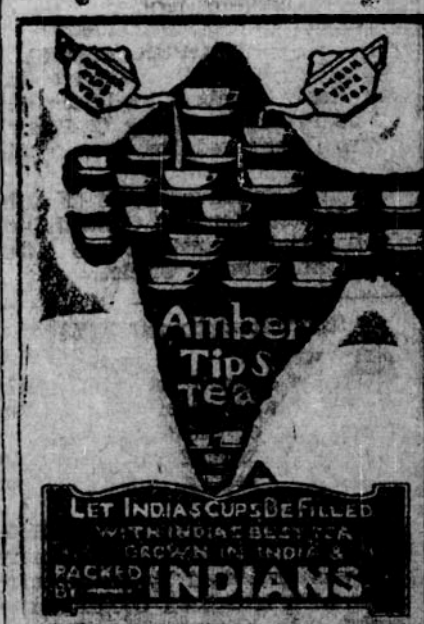
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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

General Selling At New York.

CONTINENT AND MANCHESTER SELLING

Bombay, Mar. 24.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market opened weak on lower Liverpool cables and declined further on general selling and weakness of Wall Street. Prices opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points and after recording a further break of 17 points closed at a net decline of 18 to 23 points. Spot cotton prices lost 20 points to 10.80c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was weak and closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points. Spot cotton prices were lowered by 16 points to 10.44c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 4 to 5 points. There only small turn-over but later there was Continental, Manchester and scattered selling on poor New York opening and trading was light. The market closed quiet but steady at a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices improved 5 points to 5.99 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices declined 2 points and Egyptian prices closed 4 points down.

REUTER'S LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REVIEW.

On the Liverpool raw cotton market Spot cotton continues to be in fair request. Futures during the early part of the week strengthened on good advices from Alexandria and Bombay, also on a shortage of contracts and scattered buying. Later, however, demand fell off. Moreover, the bullish ginning figures failed to stimulate the market owing to weaker American advices.

The Egyptian section has advanced in sympathy with Alexandria and also on reports of the lowness of the river Nile.

REUTER'S MANCHESTER CLOTH AND YARNS REVIEW.

Cloth: While there has been a good undercurrent of enquiry, business has still been difficult and the turnover again has been disappointing. The improved demand from India has scarcely been maintained; nevertheless, a fair number of moderate lots of various styles are reported to have been negotiated. Considerable enquiries are again reported from China, but the results have been unimportant. South America, however, especially Argentina, has been showing a broadening demand.

Yarns: Enquiry for yarns has been more general and producers report more business, but prices on the whole are still unsatisfactory.

In the Egyptian section transactions have mostly been of a retail character.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May Highest 10.97 (opening)
New York May Lowest 10.80 (1.47 p.m.).

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: New York cables, Farm Board will not stabilize next cotton crop.

New York: Farm Board announcement can temporarily unsettle market but has cleared situation considerably and will influence replanting and acreage abandonment. With growing season and its danger ahead, we favour purchases on scale down.

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple) 4.60
Broach Fine (Good Staple) 4.80
Broach Superfine (Good Staple) 5.00

Omra Good 4.00
Omra Fully Good 4.20
Omra Fine 4.40

Bengal Good 3.80
Bengal Fully Good 3.95
Bengal Fine 4.10

Scinde Fully Good 3.95
Scinde Fine 4.10
Scinde Superfine 4.25

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

March 4.30
May 4.23
July 4.33

September 4.44
October 4.53
November 4.53

January 4.97
Sakelardis F G F 4.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Mar. 23.

Opening Closing
March 5.81-01
April 5.83-01
May 5.85-01

June 5.90-01
July 5.99-01
August 5.99-01

September 6.02-01
October 6.06-01
November 6.09-02

December 6.13-02
January 6.22-01
February 6.21-01

March 6.25-01
Middling Spot 5.99 plus 05

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

B C Rate T T 1/5 13/16.
S C Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON—

Banks Selling T T 1/5 7/8
Banks Selling D D 1/5 29/32
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 1/15

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/16

March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/32
15/30 April.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 May.

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 277 1/2.
Banks Selling T T 277
Banks Buying T T 276

PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 918
Banks Buying D D 930
Banks Buying 3 Mos 945

JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 1/2
Banks Buying 60 Days 134 1/4

HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 7/8

SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 89 3/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 5/8.

JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4.

CROSS RATES.

New York/London 4.86 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/4 24th inst.

Japan/London 2/0 3/8 23rd inst.
London/Paris 124.15 23rd inst.

London/Belgium 34.90 23rd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.25 23rd inst.

London/Italy 92.75 23rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange—

Firm.
Gold 4-4-11 21st inst. 24-4-11

23rd inst.
Silver London Ready 13 9/16

21st inst. 13 9/16 23rd inst.
Silver London Forward 13 9/16

21st inst. 13 9/16 23rd inst.
Silver New York Ready 29 1/2

21st inst. 29 1/2 23rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 9/16

p. c. 21st inst. 2 9/16 p. c. 23rd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2 3/4

p. c. 21st inst. 2 3/4 p. c. 23rd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money—Inter Bank Call 5 1/2

per cent. 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 6
Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Steady.

Tone of Silver:—America sold.

India and China bought. Buyers satisfied. Sellers not pressing.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Mar. 24.

3 1/2 per cent. Ropes Paper Rs. 63-4

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89/8.

4 per cent. Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 38-6

4 per cent. Loan due 1930-70 Rs. 73-4

4-1/2 per cent. Bonds due 1934 Rs. 84/6

4-1/2 per cent. Loan due 1934-36 Rs. 92/12

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-37 Rs. 94/4

5 per cent. Loan due 1930 Rs. 95/5

5 per cent. Loan due 1929-44 Rs. 92-14

6 p. c. Bonds due 1933-36 Rs. 100/

5 p. c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-8

5 p. c. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931-100-4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 100/15

6-1/2 per cent. Eday Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104/7

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 71

4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 70/12

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 70

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88/4

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 101/4

5 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1950/60 Rs. 101/4

Forward Rates:—1st April settlement. 3-1/2 per cent. Ropes Paper Rs. 33-3-0; 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-1-0

Tone of Market:—Unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

May 10.82-19
July 11.08-18
October 11.36-19

December 11.57-23
January 11.59-20
Middling Spot 10.80-20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Mar. 23.

March 10.69-16
May 10.81-17
Middling Spot 10.44

MAHATMA LEAVES
FOR KARACHIAlso Sardar And
Jawaharlal.BHAGAT SINGH'S
EXECUTION NEWS
CAUSES EXCITEMENT.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 23. Mahatma Gandhi, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar and other members of the Congress Working Committee left to-night for Karachi to attend the session of the Congress.

The news regarding execution of Bhagat Singh was received at the railway station and caused excitement and led to speculation.—A.P.

RECONSTITUTED FEDERAL
STRUCTURE COMMITTEE.Mr. Benn On Labour's
Representation.

LONDON, March 23. In the House of Commons Commander Kenworthy asked if represented in the reconstituted Federal Structure Committee. Mr. Benn replied that he was consulting the Governor-General in that regard.

DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Mr. Isaac Foot asked if the depressed classes would also receive consideration. Mr. Benn said: "that is a matter which is concerning Central authorities."—Reuter.

Cattle And Utensils Attached.

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, March 23. Siddapur revenue officials with the aid of armed police are attaching property and utensils. They are attached and auctioned for low prices. They are bought by some officials and others. Eight Circle Inspectors and 29 armed police are mobilised in Sistr. Cattle are attached in Siddapur in preference to other things. Thus distress prevails.

A GRAND YAGNA AT KARACHI.

For the attainment of Purna swarajya, a grand Yagna will be held from 26th to 31st instant at the specially erected Parachar camp of the Sanatinitis, near Congress Nagar.
Special lectures will be delivered on the important problems of the day. Sanatanadharma-prachar.

GOVERNMENT SHIRKING SOCIALISM

Cabinet Minister's Resignation.

Resigning the Ministership of Education Sir Charles Trevelyan addressed the following letter to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald:—
February 19, 1931.

Dear Prime Minister:—

Now that the House of Lords have rejected the School Attendance Bill the main line of effective advance which had been laid down for education in "Labour and the Nation" is blocked. I cannot anticipate that, in his present mood, I could get the consent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to introduce Free Secondary Education, which is the other big thing which we ought to be doing.

I thought it right to remain in the Government as long as there was any chance of carrying the great reform which the Party wanted. But under the present circumstances I do not feel that I can usefully remain your Minister of Education.

"OUT OF SYMPATHY."

For some time I have realised that I am very much out of sympathy with the general method of Government policy. In the present disastrous condition of trade it seems to me that the crisis requires big Socialist measures as the only hope rather than painful and ineffective economies.

It is possible that such policy would mean a short life for the Government for lack of Liberal support. But it is clear from

PERSIA'S MONO-
POLY OF ALL
TRADE.Its Effect On British
Trade."TOO EARLY TO
ESTIMATE IT."

LONDON, March 23. Replying to a question on the subject of the Persian Government's decision to grant to the State a monopoly of all Persia's internal and external trade, Mr. Gillett said that the British Charge D'Affaires reported on 17th March that regulations had not yet been drawn up. Therefore it was too early to estimate its effect on British trade. Mr. Gillett understood that the British trade relations with Persia would not be placed at a disadvantage compared with other countries, but it was difficult to know the position.—Reuter.

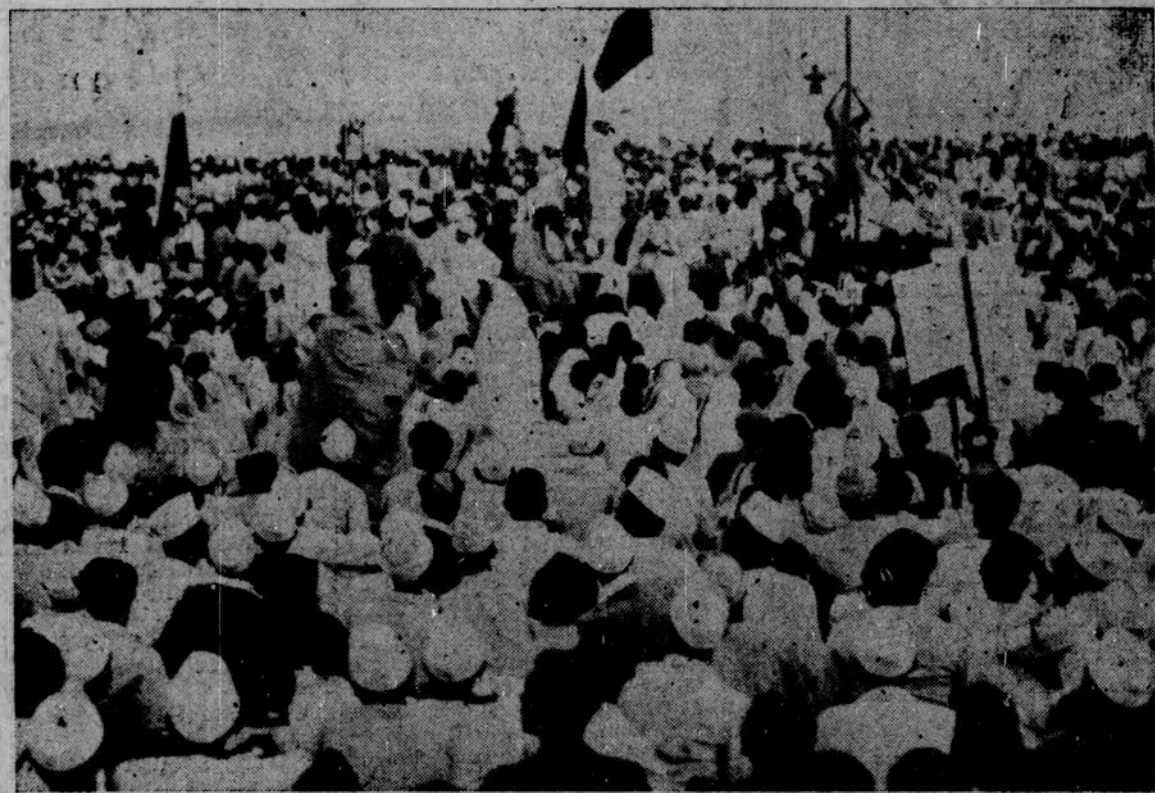
Austro-German Customs
Convention Explained.

LONDON, March 23. Berlin.—Explanation of the Austro-German Customs Convention was given by the Foreign Minister Herr Curtius to the British, French and Italian Ambassadors who visited him in response to his invitation. Herr Curtius subsequently issued a statement emphasising that there was no question of representations or protests having been made in Berlin.

Evening papers warmly support the Government's contention that no international obligations have been violated by the agreement.—Reuter.

Lahore.—An explosion took place on Sunday during the preparation of matches in the Government Intermediate College, Hoshiarpur. Prof. Prakash Chandra and two students were injured. They were promptly removed to hospital where their injuries were attended to by the Civil Surgeon.—A.P.

Bangalore.—In pursuance of the policy of the Government of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore as communicated by the Dewan in his closing remarks at the Dasara Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly systematic efforts have been and are being made to reduce the number of toddy and arrack shops wherever possible in the State and 55 shops have been finally closed with effect from July last.—A.P.



A view of the mammoth meeting held at Chaupatty to protest against the execution of Bhagat Singh and his comrades. Picture shows Mr. Nariman addressing the audience.

CONGRESS NAGAR GETTING READY.

Thousands Of Visitors Pouring In.

The Harchandral Vishandas Nagar and the Congress Pandar are almost complete as expected and only finishing touches are being given. Male and female youngsters' camps, lady delegates' quarters, President's Camp, Mahatma Gandhi's Camp, leaders' quarters, kitchen hall, subjects committee pandar and special tents for distinguished guests are all ready. Up-to-date sanitary arrangements are now being made briskly. The tents for special guests, leaders' quarters and lady delegates are self-contained. Only in a few tents cots will be provided but in all other tents the floor is matted with mud and mats will be provided there.

SUBJECTS COMMITTEE PANDAR.

The Subjects Committee Pandar is adjacent to the Congress Pandar and is closed on all sides by corrugated tin sheets. Besides the three hundred. All-India Congress Committee Members and about one hundred Press representatives there is accommodation in this Pandar for 3,000 including ladies. The visitors' tickets to this Pandar which are priced at Rs. 10 are being sold like hot cakes.

CONGRESS PANDAR.

All the kutcha sheds and the two big heaps of mud within the four walls of the Ruberite Factory have been demolished and seating arrangements for leaders, all-India Congress Committee members, reception Committee members, delegates and visitors are in progress. Accommodation for about 35,000 people is available. In the centre of the Pandar an octagonal rostrum has been provided from where the speakers will speak. The rostrum is ten feet high from the ground and every speaker will be quite visible even to a person sitting in the farthest-most corner of the Pandar. The whole gathering will have to sit on the floor, 'diks' being arranged as in a gallery.

There are two main gates to enter this huge Pandar. One is named after the late Mr. Ghulam Mahomed Bhurgrat as Bhurgrat Gate, to commemorate the great nationalist Sindh Muslim leader. The other is called 'Martyrs Gate' in memory of the two youths viz. Dattatraya and Menghral, who died as a result of the Police firing on 16th April 1930 before the City Magistrate's court. The photos of these two brave youths will be hung in a conspicuous place on either side of this gate.

A big dining hall is ready. Accommodation for 3,000 persons to take food at a time is made in this common kitchen. This is situated in a central place and all the residents of the Congress Nagar irrespective of caste and creed will have the benefit out of this kitchen.

About 2000 labourers in the day and 1000 by night are busy working over all the details regarding sanitation, decoration and other works.

SWADESHI BAZAR. Almost all the stalls in the Swadeshi Bazar have been occu-

province there is hardly any representative institution worth the name. A Congress session there is therefore bound to prove a blessing whose magnitude can be gauged only by her people.

Moreover, Rajputana has in this struggle made no mean contribution to the National cause in the face of enormous difficulties. The Congress by accepting her invitation will not only help to re-kindle the latent spirit of its glorious past, but also lay under an obligation such of her children as are scattered all over India and have from time to time contributed to National purpose.

Nagpur Notes

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Mar. 21. The Hon. Mr. E. Bhagavendrarao, Home Member has been elected as President of the C. P. and Berar Discharged Prisoners Aid Society.

Khan Bahadur Niyas Kutub, Post Master General, Central Circle has been transferred to the Assam and Bengal Circle.

(Continued from col. 7.)
so removed?
(g) Who ordered their removal?
(h) Had such order the sanction or approval of the Government?

(i) What steps, if any, have been taken to prevent a repetition of the incident?
The Honourable Sir Ernest Harrison: (a) The ceremony in question was organised by an association which had been declared unlawful. On the previous day a prohibitory order was published in the press and by beat of drum in the city. In defiance of this order about 50 women, who were enrolled volunteers of two other associations which had been declared unlawful, came on the scene with Congress flags in their hands and endeavoured to perform the ceremony. The flags were seized by the police, and as the women clung to them some force had to be used. They were then ordered to disperse and on their refusal to do so, 22 who were wearing badges were arrested and 14 of them were placed in a police van and driven to a place on the Bombay-Poonah Road about 14 miles from Bombay where they were released.

(b) Yes.
(c) Government took, and intend to take, no action. The Honourable Member's attention is invited to the correspondence between the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and Indian Merchants' Chamber and His Excellency the Governor which was published in the press and a copy of which is placed on the Council table.
(d) to (f) There is no such provision of law. The Commissioner of Police gave the order. His object in doing so was to avoid the necessity of having to prosecute them but at the same time to prevent them from taking any further part in the unlawful ceremony.
(g) No, but they are satisfied that the Commissioner of Police acted in perfect good faith.
(h) The Commissioner of Police has assured Government that it will not be repeated.

A Plea For Holding Next
Congress At Ajmer

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, March 27. Sjt. Haribhai Upadhyaya, General Secretary Rajputana and Central India Provincial Congress Committee on return from Delhi where he had specially gone to convince the leaders of the desirability of the next Congress being held at Ajmer explained in the course of a Press interview the special claims of this Province in preference to other Provinces reported to be inviting the next Congress.

Ajmer unfortunately lacks in almost all factors of public consciousness the distant and dim memories of history. In this

LICENSE TO BOOKIES

Bills Passed In Bombay Council

The Bombay Legislative Council passed on Tuesday the third reading of the bills to introduce book makers on the race course and to tax the bookmakers' income. There was strong opposition to the bills, but the Government got them through as usual.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan moved the first reading of the Bill to amend the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act of 1925 and the Bombay Race Courses Licensing Act of 1912. In the statement of objects and reasons it was stated that this bill was required in consequence of Bill No. VI of 1931 (A Bill further to amend the Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887) permitting the licensing of book makers introduced by Mr. J. Humphrey. The intention of the Bombay Totalisator Betting Tax Act of 1925 was to tax all betting permissible under the law. As Mr. Humphrey's Bill proposed to permit betting with licensed book makers, this Bill was required to enable the tax to be recovered on account of such betting.

CONTROL ON BOOK-MAKERS.
Mr. B. S. Kamat (Nominally) moved an amendment to restrict the life of the Bill to three years. Mr. Kamat said at the end of three years they should examine as to what benefits had been accrued by the measure, and if they found that it was necessary to give it a fresh lease of life to it, they might do so. His next point was that government should not give carte blanche to the Western India Turf Club in the matter of selecting book makers. He thought there ought to be some control over the selection of book makers. Even the election of the President and Deputy President of the Council he said, were subject to the approval of H. E. The Governor and he did not see why the selection of book makers by the Club should not be subject to similar control.

The book makers, they were told, would handle about Rs. two lacs per meeting and therefore there ought to be a sort of restriction over them. Then as the book makers would stand on the same footing as totalisator, he therefore suggested that the tax on bookmakers' income should be 5 per cent and not 4 per cent.

Hon. Sir Ghulamhussein Hydarulla (General Member) pointed out that by accepting the Bill, the hands of the House, were not in any way tied down. When the whole constitution was changed, and the Ministers would be responsible to the legislatures, it would be open to them to approach the Governor, whoever he might be at the time and ask for permission to change it referring to the objection to permit Western India Turf Club to select book-makers. He said, he did not know much about book makers and it was not possible for government to make selections.

INCREASE THE RATE.
Mr. K. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay) suggested that if government wanted to make money, they should raise the rate of tax to ten per cent. He also thought that the life of the measure should be restricted to one year.

Rao Bahadur E. R. Kale (Satara) also thought that the life of the measure should be restricted to one year.
Mr. M. M. Karbhari (Thana) supported the bill and said the objections raised now, should have been raised last week, when Mr. Humphrey's Bill was under discussion.

FINANCE MEMBER'S THREAT.
Hon. Mr. Pradhan in his reply said that if the Bill was thrown out, the Turf Club would issue licenses to any book makers without any reference to government. The amendment was put to vote and was declared lost by 20 votes against 30.

The first reading of the Bill was taken to a division and declared carried by 41 votes against 33. The Bill was then read the second and third time. Mr. B. S. Kamat moved some more amendments, viz:—
(1) to increase the rate of tax on the income of book makers from 4 to 5 per cent. (2) to limit the period of their licenses to one year at a time and to increase the

maximum fine for a breach of the license from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. The government accepted the amendments and the Bill was read the third time.

MR. HUMPHREY'S BILL
PASSED.

Mr. J. Humphrey then moved the third reading of his bill which was read the second time. Last week it was made the third time. Third Bill permits betting with licensed book makers.

The Council was the prorogued.

BAN ON VISIT TO BORSAL

Police And Azad Maidan
Incidents.

The following questions were answered during the question hour in the Bombay Legislative Council on Monday:

BAN AGAINST VISIT TO BORSAL

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact—

(a) that, after the events that took place at Borsal on the 18th and 21st January 1931, some people tried to go to Borsal to see things for themselves? If so, what are their names and when did they visit Borsal?

(b) that an attempt was made to prohibit the entry of these persons to Borsal? If so, who are the persons who were so prohibited and under what law? And what is the period of such prohibition in each case?

The Honourable Sir Ernest Harrison: (a) A list of prominent persons who went to Borsal to make enquiries, with the dates of their visits, is placed on the Council table. There were other persons who wished to make enquiries but were turned away by the residents of the "mandras" in the adjoining Baroda State territory because they had no Congress passes.

(b) Two persons, namely, Mr. A. V. Thakkar and Dadulal Desai, were served with orders under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, directing them not to enter the Borsal taluka, or if they had done so already to depart at once and not re-enter it for a period of two months from the 24th January 1931.

A list of prominent persons who visited Borsal to make enquiries into the incidents of the 18th January 1931, and the dates of their visits.

Name	Date of visit
Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar	24th January 1931.
Mr. Fulsankar Vakil of Ahmedabad	24th January 1931.
Mr. Bhallai Sarabhai Vakil of Ahmedabad	24th January 1931.
Dr. Talvarkar of Ahmedabad	24th January 1931.
Lady (Vidyaagauri Ramabhai) Nilkanth	25th Jan. 1931.
Lady (Sulochana Chinubhai) Madhvalal	25th January 1931.
Dr. Bhaskar Patel of Bombay	25th January 1931.
Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C.	From the 19th February 1931 to the 11th April 1931.

Mr. Karsandas J. Chitalla: DEMONSTRATION IN BOMBAY CITY ON 26TH OCTOBER 1930. POLICE ACTION.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay City North): (a) What were the methods of dispersing the crowd employed by the Bombay City Police in dealing with women who took part in the salutation of the National Flag on the Azad Maidan on Sunday, the 26th October 1930?

(b) Have Government received a copy of the resolution passed by the Bombay Municipal Corporation at its special meeting held on the 6th November 1930, condemning and strongly protesting against the conduct of certain police officers in their behaviour towards the ladies on the 26th October 1930 and calling upon Government to hold an immediate inquiry into the conduct of the said police officers and to take strong disciplinary action against them?

(c) If so, what action did Government take or intend to take in it?

(d) With reference to Press Note No. 405, dated the 1st November 1930, issued by the Director of Information, will Government be pleased to state the provision of law under which the ladies mentioned in the said note were removed out of the city limits?

(e) With what object were they removed out of the city limits?

(Continued in col. 5.)